FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 066 *7 April 1981*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Latin American, Arab News Agencies Set Exchange A 1
Inter-American Agricultural Meeting Opens A 1

ARGENTINA

Government Building Missile Corvettes, Submarines B 1
Briefs: Gas Imports From Bolivia B 1

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Orders Drafting of Constitution C 1
Former Officials Arrested on Drug Charges C 1
Government Lifts Ban on Private Radio Stations C 1
TV Channels Not Authorized [PRESENCIA 27 Mar] C 2
Government Threatens To Leave Tin Council C 2
Agriculture Minister, Romanian Ambassador Meet C 2

BRAZIL

Rio Printing Shop Bombed, Employee Injured D 1
Journalist Reports on Paramilitary Groups D 1
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 2 Apr]
Decline of International Reserves Continues D 1
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 3 Apr]
Government Allots 665 Billion to Northeast D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 4 Apr]
Turbines To Be Purchased From Soviet Union D 2
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 3 Apr]
Briefs: Aerospace Defense System; ROK Cannons D 2

COLOMBIA

M-19 Guerrillas' Court-Martial Postponed One Week F 1
Police Arrest Arms Runner for Guerrillas F 1
Italy's Pertini Leaves After 3-Day Visit F 1

PARAGUAY

National Accord Issues Five-Point Communique [ULTIMA HORA 6 Apr] H 1
Chamber of Deputies Condemns Attack on Reagan [ABC COLOR 3 Apr] H 1
Briefs: Ambassador to Mexico; New Japanese Ambassador; H 1
New Belgian Ambassador

PERU

President Belaunde To Seek Economic Stability J 1
Attempt to Kidnap Diplomat's Daughter Foiled J 1
New Ambassador to Chile Reportedly Named J 1
Nicaragua's Eden Pastora Warns of U.S. Invasion J 2
Former Bolivian President Gueiler Arrives J 2

URUGUAY

Decision on President's Successor Under Study K 1
Vacant Generalships To Be Filled February 1982 K 1

VENEZUELA

Guyana's Burnham Remains Firm on Border Issue L 1
Herrera Campins Leaves on 3-Day Visit to Mexico L 2

MEXICO

Authorities Seize U.S.-Flag Ship With Arms Aboard [Managua] M 1
Trade Talks Held With Nicaraguan Ministers M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Mission Leaves For London; Price Appeals For Calm P 1
Belize Investigating Arms Trafficking Report P 1
Government Confirms Oil Found on Mexican Border P 2

COSTA RICA

PVP Leader Raps Efforts Against Nicaragua, Cuba P 2
Majority of People Deported in March Nicaraguans P 2

EL SALVADOR

Heavy-Caliber Weapons Fired at U.S. Embassy P 2
Further Details P 3
Shafik Handal Views Struggle Against Regime P 3
[East Berlin HORIZONT No 13/1981]
Guerrillas Reportedly Experiencing Problems P 5
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 3 Apr]
200 FMLN-FPL Guerrillas Accept Government Amnesty P 5
Safe-Conducts Issued P 5
Reportage on Government, Guerrilla Combat Actions P 6
Cleanup Operations in Morazan [EL DIARIO DE HOY 6 Apr] P 6
'Fierce Clashes' in Morazan [EL DIARIO DE HOY 6 Apr] P 6
Attack on Air Force Garrison [EL DIARIO DE HOY 6 Apr] P 6
More Than 2,000 Refugees Flee Terrorism P 6
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 6 Apr]
University Personnel Report Death Threats P 7

GUATEMALA

Bomb Explodes in Front of British Consulate P 7
Belize Reopens Border; Reason for Closing Unknown P 7
Peasants To Receive Land of State-Owned Farms P 7
Guerrilla Groups Urge People To Struggle Against Regime [Havana] P 8
People's Guerrilla Army P 8
Revolutionary Christians P 9
El Quiche Town on Alert Due to Attack Rumors P 9
FDCR Protests Detention of Members in Costa Rica P 9

HONDURAS

Peasants Give President Deadline on Land Issue P 10

NICARAGUA

Hassan: Enemies of Revolution Control U.S. Policy P 11
Robelo: Aid Cutoff U.S. 'Foreign Policy Error' P 12
Various Groups Back Government Response to Aid Cut P 12
'Letter of Dignity' Petition Campaign Mounted P 13
Million Signatories Expected P 13
Leaders, People Sign P 14
Radio Sandino Comments P 14
Militia Leaders Call For Revolutionary Vigilance P 15
Wheelock: LA PRENSA Tool of Counterrevolutionaries P 16
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 30 Mar]
BARRICADA Criticizes Gonzalez' Caracas Remarks [21 Mar] P 17
Writer Questions Arce Conclusions on U.S. Policy P 18
[LA PRENSA 28 Mar]
CSN Member Advocates Greater Role for Workers P 19
CTN Communique Marks Fourth National Congress P 20
[LA PRENSA 31 Mar]
Briefs: Cotton Export Projection; Cotton Damage P 25

CUBA

Castro Chairs UJC, Pioneers Anniversary Ceremony Q 1
Raul Castro Chairs Central Army Anniversary Q 1
Garcia Frias Addresses Bulgarian CP Congress [cross-reference] Q 1
Castro Congratulates Zhivkov on BCP Congress Q 2
Soviet Mission Arrives for Cooperation Session Q 2
Talks Held With Hungarian Assembly Delegation Q 2
UN Economic Commission Delegation Arrives Q 2
Cuba To Host CEMA Scientific-Technical Meeting Q 3
Government To Sign Financial Agreements With Spain Q 3
Briefs: Canadian Minister's Arrival: Ecuadorean Health Q 3
Official; Nicaraguan Newspaper Director; CPSU
Delegation in Pinar; Afghan Women Delegation

CARIBBEAN

Ministers Set Priorities for Women's Integration S 1
Briefs: CARICOM Labor Ministers Meeting S 1

BAHAMAS

Opposition Party Selects New Leadership S 1

BARBADOS

Foreign Minister Leaves for Europe 3 April S 1

DOMINICA

Church Mediation of Kidnapping Postponed S 2

JAMAICA

Manley Sees No Threat to U.S. Security in Region S 2
Official Explains Plan To Expand Bauxite Production S 3

LATIN AMERICAN, ARAB NEWS AGENCIES SET EXCHANGE

FL061322 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0520 GMT 6 Apr 81

[By Laura Castro]

[Excerpts] Acapulco, Guerrero State, 5 Apr (NOTIMEX)--The second meeting of Arab and Latin American news agencies ended here today, emphasizing the efforts made by the Federation of Arab National News Agencies (FANA) and the action of the National Information Systems (ASIN) of Central and South America to consolidate the exchange of information between the two regions of the world.

The participants in the meeting, which had opened yesterday, unanimously resolved in the final document that ASIN and FANA would exchange information through the telecommunications network of the operational secretariat of the national information systems--which is the Inter Press Agency Service (IPS), with headquarters in Rome, Italy. Therefore, ASIN will send to all interested Arab agencies a daily 16,000-word bulletin in English. In turn, ASIN-member countries will receive from the Arab agencies, using the same means, a daily 16,000-word bulletin in English and Spanish.

The purpose of this resolution in the final document is to expand the knowledge of the member states of ASIN and FANA so as to strengthen the North-South dialogue. If they so wish, Latin American and Caribbean countries that are not members of ASIN can receive the bulletin from the Arab countries and send news on their respective countries to the Arab region.

The final document further states the need to form a committee to schedule scholarships on a 3-year plan, initially calling for 25 the first year, 30 the second and 50 the third. The aim is to exchange communications professionals so as to train news agencies personnel to better handle and disseminate news.

The participants in this second meeting also approved the suggestion of the MOROCCAN NEWS AGENCY (MAP) director general, Abdel Jalil Fenyiro, to hold the third meeting of Arab and Latin American news agencies next year in Tangier, Morocco. The directors of Arab and Latin American news agencies will be received by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo tomorrow at 1700.

INTER-AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL MEETING OPENS

PY062144 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Relay from Diego Portales Building by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpt] The OAS-sponsored eighth Inter-American Conference of Agriculture Ministers opened this morning at the Diego Portales Building. The meeting, organized by the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, is being attended by experts from 27 countries of the continent and observers from 11 other nations and international organizations.

The representatives have begun to examine a working document which states that certain problems related to the American agricultural and livestock sector--such as poverty and the strangulation of the balance of payments--have worsened. The reports indicate that the current decade offers a framwork within which America could meet conditions less favorable to its development and growth than those prevailing in the past.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING MISSILE CORVETTES, SUBMARINES

PY070251 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1843 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Apr (TELAM)--Argentina has started the most ambitious shipbuilding program in its history. It has started building six missile corvettes in Rio Santiago, Buenos Aires Province (State Shipyards and Naval Factories--AFNE). The navy commander in chief, Adm Armando Lambruschini, presided over the ceremony of the laying of the keel of the first unit, a Meko-140 type unit, that AFNE will build with the technological support of the FRG Blohm-Voss shipyard. It is fitting to recall that this enterprise just launched a missile destroyer with a displacement of 3,600 tons built for the Argentine Navy and it has laid the keel of a sister ship.

It is the intention of the government authorities to renew Argentina's fleet in a period of 5 years. The [words indistinct] missile units began in 1978 with the destroyer Hercules, of the 42 type, built by the British Vickers shipyard. At the same time a sister destroyer, the Santisima Trinidad, was being built at Rio Santiago. The Santisima Trinidad began operating in 1980. When fully loaded they have a displacement of 4,050 tons. These very modern units have (?Dart missile launchers); a double purpose Mk-8 Vickers cannon; two mounted antisubmarine torpedo launchers with three tubes each; and a Sea Lynx helicopter. All navigation and firing systems are controlled by tandem computers.

The building of the Santisima Trinidad was a real challenge for AFNE, which now allows it to undertake the production in series of other missile ships in order to enable the navy to control and defend the Argentine maritime area.

On 1 December 1977 the navy signed with the firm of Thyssen, of Emden, in the FRG, the contracts for the purchase of a submarine, including the transfer of technology for building in Argentina other ships of this type. In order to implement this transfer of technology, the special industrial plants, with the capability--according to what was revealed at the time by the specialized magazine GACETA MARINERA--of producing two units per year with the most current advanced technology, were built in the installations of the Tandanor Enterprise, located at Buenos Aires port. This shipyard already had its own experience in building submarines from the assembly of the submarine Salta and its sister ship, the San Luis, the component parts of which were supplied by the FRG.

The building of submarines in the country is done with local labor and with the progressive national manufacture of the component parts, which will be supplied by local industry.

Once the building of the series of submarines is completed, based on the German model (conventional units, not atomic), a new type of submarine will be developed based on specifications supplied by the navy with the technical support of the European country.

The building will be complemented with the modern technical shops that exist at the Mar del Plata Naval Base, which will supply the repair and maintenance services for the units incorporated in the fleet.

BRIEFS

GAS IMPORTS FROM BOLIVIA--La Paz, 25 Mar (TELAM)--Bolivian Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister Lider Sossa Salazar has stated that as of mid-January this year, Bolivia has been exporting approximately 180 million of cubic feet of gas per day to Argentina, as compared to the 150 million cubic feet per day which was the average last year. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1500 GMT 25 Mar 81 PY]

GARCIA MEZA ORDERS DRAFTING OF CONSTITUTION

PY070325 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0205 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 6 Apr (TELAM)--A letter of instructions sent by President Luis Garcia Meza to the chairman of the National Legislative Advisory Commission (CONAL), in which the president charges CONAL with drafting a constitution, was officially released here.

The letter of the president of the republic to CONAL Chairman Gen Juan Lechin Suarez also refers to a timetable for institutionalization which may be under study at the CONAL and which would be in keeping with the new political strategy of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Referring to the objectives outlined thus far during his tenure, the president of the republic and chairman of the junta of commanders stated that one of his major objectives is the creation of a system which may promote democracy through the balanced, integrated participation of the people.

After rejecting the possibility of repeating the democratic experiences based on models which are either imported or imposed by foreign interests, General Garcia Meza said that the constitution must serve as the basic structure for all legislation.

The new constitution must adopt the principle of permanent, active participation of the people at all levels of national life, starting with local or municipal governments, whose strengthening will in turn invigorate national life.

If the draft constitution to be fully and primarily prepared by the CONAL is approved, it will become the 17th constitution in the history of Bolivia.

The previous constitution, which is still in force, was approved in 1967 under the military government of Gen Rene Barrientos Ortuno.

FORMER OFFICIALS ARRESTED ON DRUG CHARGES

PY061731 Paris AFP in Spanish 1438 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 6 Apr (AFP)--The newspaper EL MUNDO of Santa Cruz reported today that Segundo Tejero, former Bolivian consul in Spain, and police Col Aurelio Tapia Cuellar, former chief of the Santa Cruz Drug Traffic Department have been arrested in Oruro on alleged links with cocaine traffic.

Tejero, current president of the well-known Ferrari Guezzi industrial company, was arrested with his son in an extensive operation during which police Col Aurelio Curellar, former chief of the Santa Cruz Traffic Department, was also arrested.

It was reported that the operation was carried out by the 8th Army Division, since President Luis Garcia Meza has mobilized the entire armed forces to erradicate the illegal cocaine traffic from the country.

GOVERNMENT LIFTS BAN ON PRIVATE RADIO STATIONS

PY061603 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 5 Apr (TELAM)--The Bolivian Government has authorized the private radio stations of this city and cities of other regions of the country to resume their own newscasts starting tomorrow. The newscasts were suspended when the armed forces took over the government on 17 July 1980.

This measure is preceded by two other similar measures authorizing radio stations in Santa Cruz and Cochabamba Departments to broadcast their own news at the end of 1980.

During that period, the great majority of radio stations of this capital broadcast brief news from abroad and some official local news. The state-owned Radio Illimani also broadcasts news in network with other stations.

TV Channels Not Authorized

PY070129 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 27 Mar 81 p 10

[Excerpts] The General Telecommunications Directorate of the Transport and Communications Ministry made it known yesterday that illegal measures definitely prohibit granting permits for the functioning of private television channels. Thus it denied the assertion of an enterprise that had announced the functioning of another television channel in Santa Cruz.

"The measures that are currently in force are clear: No licenses will be granted for any type of private channel," Diaz Monje said when clarifying that the permission granted to a Santa Cruz enterprise "is for channeled video in a television system to which the public does not have direct access. It is only for subscribers." He compared this system to the music systems that some enterprises distribute to public offices.

GOVERNMENT THREATENS TO LEAVE TIN COUNCIL

PY011913 Paris AFP in Spanish 1633 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 1 Apr (AFP)--Mines and Metallurgy Minister Carlos Morales Nunez del Prado warned here today that Bolivia will leave the International Tin Council (ITC) if the consumer countries refuse to accept the main Bolivian proposals. The minister made this statement while commenting on the doubtful results of the third conference, held in Geneva, regarding the sixth international tin agreement.

He remarked that Bolivia submitted a global proposal which was radically opposed to the proposals of the consumer countries. This led to a closing of the third conference before it had reached any results. Colonel Morales mentioned that the fourth conference will take place in June and July and that the Bolivian position will probably be better understood by then.

He said the Bolivian proposals have become almost inflexible for reasons of survival since the average tin production cost in the country is $7.50 per fine pound, while prices paid on the international market are below $6.50.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER, ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR MEET

PY061524 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Authorized sources of the Agriculture Ministry have told this radio station that Romania is interested in strengthening trade with our country.

Nicolae Ghenea, Romanian Ambassador to Bolivia with headquarters in Brasilia, said during a meeting with Bolivian Agriculture Minister Julio Molina that Romania is interested in granting credits for Romanian agricultural machinery and in buying Bolivian agricultural products.

RIO PRINTING SHOP BOMBED, EMPLOYEE INJURED

PY032033 Paris AFP in Spanish 1710 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 3 Apr (AFP)--One person was injured early this morning during a bombing of a printing shop where small newspapers are being printed.

The employee, Olivaldo Gonzaga de Lima, 34, stated that he was hit by broken pieces of the equipment of the shop which were destroyed by the bomb.

So far, this attack, which is the seventh in Rio de Janeiro this year, has not been acknowledged by any terrorist organization.

On the walls of the printing shop, agents of the political police found slogans of the 8 October Revolutionary Movement, a leftist organization which was very active in the seventies.

JOURNALIST REPORTS ON PARAMILITARY GROUPS

PY061457 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Apr 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Journalist Helio Fernandez yesterday made his statement to the Congressional Investigative Committee [CPI] in charge of terrorism during which he accused "paramilitary groups connected with the former CODI-DOI [Internal Defense Operations Center-Department of Domestic Operations], now called the DOI-CODI [Department of Domestic Operations-Internal Defense Operations Center], of having perpetrated the attack on his newspaper TRIBUNA DA IMPRENSA in Rio de Janeiro last week.

Helio Fernandez delivered to the CPI the report of expert Paulo Sales Galvao which stated that the attack was perpetrated by "agents of little experience."

The journalist also stated that since 1979 there have been "parallel governments in the country. Nowadays the person who gives less orders in this country is President Figueiredo."

DECLINE OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CONTINUES

PY061411 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Apr 81 p 23

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--Brazilian international reserves have continued to decline this year and have now reached $6.487 billion, while in February they amounted to $6.578 billion. This information was released yesterday by Central Bank President Carlos Langoni, who does not believe that this decline is very serious, despite the fact that between December 1980 and 31 March 1981 Brazil lost $425 million in reserves.

Langoni also reported that between January and March this year Brazil has managed to obtain abroad $4.44 billion, of which the government sector received $2.81 billion.

GOVERNMENT ALLOTS 665 BILLION TO NORTHEAST

PY061412 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Apr 81 p 1

[Excerpt] During the meeting of the Superintendency for the Development of the Northeast (SUDENE) held in Recife, President Joao Figueiredo announced that an additional 100 billion cruzeiros has been allotted for the various aid programs which will be implemented in the northeast. Taking into account the funds which the federal government has already committed to the region, over 665 billion cruzeiros will be spent on the northeast this year.

TURBINES TO BE PURCHASED FROM SOVIET UNION

PY062156 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Apr 81 p 24

[Text] Brasilia--The Eletrosul Company will purchase from the Soviet Union at least 18 of the 24 100-mw turbines that will be installed in the Ilha Grande Hydroelectric Dam on the Iguacu River (Parana State), which will have an installed output of 2.4 million kw. It is also possible that the Soviet Union will supply the turbines that will be used by the Cachoeira da Porteira Hydroelectric Dam on the Trombetas River (Para State), which will have an output of 994,000 kw designed to supply power for the bauxite/aluminum processing complex.

The contacts related to the supply of turbines for Ilha Grande and Cachoeira da Porteira are being conducted in Brasilia by Yuriy Smelyakov, chairman of the Soviet state enterprise Technopromeksport. Smelyakov has been holding talks with officials of the Mines and Energy Ministry, the Finance Ministry, the Central Bank and the Eletronorte Company.

In addition to Yuriy Smelyakov's negotiations, two other Soviet groups are currently visiting industrial plants in Sao Paulo and the Eletrosul Company in Santa Catarina. Although for the time being there have been no concrete results stemming from the Soviet missions' visit, experts in the energy sector believe that it is practically certain that Eletrosul will purchase 18 100-mw turbines for the Ilha Grande Hydroelectric Dam. According to the same sources, the Soviet missions are also carrying out negotiations related to mining, and the Mines and Energy Ministry is interested in purchasing technology for the processing and gasification of peat.

Peat is the first stage in the creation of biomass-originated coal, produced usually by the decomposition of wood. It can be found near the surface and has two possible uses: as fuel and as the means to recover sandy or barren soils.

BRIEFS

AEROSPACE DEFENSE SYSTEM--In keeping with the military needs of the Brazilian aerospace defense system, the 1st Anti-Air Artillery Brigade was installed yesterday at the Rio de Janeiro military compound. Gen Samuel de Tarso Teixeira Primo will be the commander of the brigade, which will consist of the 1st and 2d Anti-Air Artillery Groups headquartered in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, respectively. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAP PAULO in Portuguese 21 Mar 81 p 5 PY]

ROK CANNONS--Army Chief of Staff Gen Ernani Ayrosa da Silva yesterday delivered 38 South Korean 155-mm cannons to Gen Benedicto Maia Pinto de Almeida, director of the Army Materiel Department. The cannons were purchased from South Korea for training purposes. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 Mar 81 p 9 PY]

M-19 GUERRILLAS' COURT-MARTIAL POSTPONED ONE WEEK

PA070301 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Ipiales--The court-martial that will try 75 members of the 19 April Movement, M-19, which was supposed to meet today was suspended until next week, according to defense lawyers. There were discrepancies in legal procedures and the court-martial was postponed. It was reported that seven members of the M-19, among them Carlos Toledo Plata, Rosemberg Pabon Pabon and Rafael Arteaga, will be definitely brought to Bogota to answer for the taking of the Dominican Embassy. This report was confirmed at Fuerte Cabal, where the 75 guerrillas captured in the southern part of the country are being held. It was officially reported that the court-martial will only affect 68 guerrillas.

Two M-19 leaders flatly denied having seen author Gabriel Garcia Marquez in Cuba. They said that the guerrilla presented to the press by the army at the Talemanga base had made those statements because he was suffering metal disorders. The M-19 leaders stressed that while in Cuba they had not seen Garcia Marquez, who is now in Mexico.

POLICE ARREST ARMS RUNNER FOR GUERRILLAS

PA062027 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Barranquilla (Colombia), 6 Apr (EFE)--The go-between for a guerrilla organization, who was transporting arms and ammunition originating from abroad, was arrested here today. The activist, Ramon Gonzalez, was carrying more than 20 automatic weapons and a large quantity of ammunition in a private European-type car, presumably for the guerrillas operating in the northwestern part of the country.

Police sources say that Gonzalez was connected some years ago with the National Liberation Army guerrilla organization, which has been practically wiped out. The same sources said that the armaments were brought into the country from Europe. Some weeks ago the army confiscated from the guerrilla 19 April Movement (M-19) a powerful arsenal which came from Panama.

ITALY'S PERTINI LEAVES AFTER 3-DAY VISIT

PA051619 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0511 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Bogota, 3 Apr (EFE)--Italian President Alessandro Pertini today ended an official visit to Colombia at the invitation of his Colombian colleague, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

Before leaving for Lisbon, Pertini went to the city of Cartagena de Indias to visit places of historic interest and tourist sites. The Italian chief of state was seen off at Eldorado International Airport by Turbay Ayala and other Colombian officials who were with him during his 3-day stay.

During his visit, Pertini held several meetings with Turbay Ayala in which the two chiefs of state discussed current topics of bilateral and international interests. In Bogota, Pertini asked all democratic governments of the world to form a common front to struggle against subversion and to seek settlement formulas for the existing international conflicts, principally in the Caribbean area.

NATIONAL ACCORD ISSUES FIVE-POINT COMMUNIQUE

PY071213 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 6 Apr 81 p 10

[Text] At the end of a very important meeting, the National Accord released a five-point communique which refers to the following subjects:

1. The release of a communique on the meetings held in Sao Paulo and Brasilia.

2. Making public the reports received on the alarming state of health of journalist Juan Andres Cardozo as a result of the torture to which he was subjected during his police arrest.

3. Exhorting the population to be alert and vigilant as to the consequences that could develop from journalist Juan Andres Cardozo's situation and to hold his captors responsible for his physical and psychological integrity.

4. Regarding the attack on Reagan it states that, despite the objections we have to Reagan's armaments policy, and given his virtual abandonment of the policy of defense of human rights and his strengthening of relations with the autocratic regimes of Latin America, we condemn the attack of which he was a victim, thus upholding our opposition to any type of violence or terrorism no matter from where it comes.

5. Regarding the presidential message: The presidential message of 1 April 1981--by maintaining the passiveness which has characterized the system--does not respond to the urgent need for changes necessary to overcome all national problems and does not give the slightest hope of a solution to the chronic problem of institutional improprieties and the violation of human rights which exist in the country and are worsening.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES CONDEMNS ATTACK ON REAGAN

PY060317 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 3 Apr 81 p 3

[Excerpt] The Chamber of Deputies yesterday approved a declaration in which it "strongly condemns the criminal attack perpetrated on the U.S. President, Mr Ronald Reagan, and other officials of his government."

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO--The Foreign Ministry has reported that the Mexican Government has approved the appointment of Raul Gomez Nunez as the new Paraguayan ambassador to Mexico. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 26 Mar 81 p A 2 PY]

NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR--President Stroessner accepted the credentials of the new ambassador of Japan, Tadashi Otaka. The new ambassador transmitted to the president the greetings of Emperor Hirohito and his thanks for the kindness that has been shown in Paraguay to Japanese immigrants. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 6 Mar 81 p 8 PY]

NEW BELGIAN AMBASSADOR--On 16 March, the new ambassador-designate of Belgium to Paraguay, Mr Guy van den Bos, arrived in Asuncion. He is concurrently ambassador to Uruguay, where he has his residence. He replaces Mr Andre Turine, who recently completed his mission here. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 17 Mar 81 p A 3 py]

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE TO SEEK ECONOMIC STABILITY

PY061527 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Interview with President Fernando Belaunde Terry; date, place not give--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Belaunde] I am very much in favor of achieving stability as soon as possible and I have therefore always repeated my recommendation that the devlauation be slowed down.

[Question] When do you think this will be done?

[Answer] I have been promised that the devaluation would be slowed down as of this month. This has to be done with the greatest determination and energy, because the life of the Peruvian people and the stability of a people who do not have much to live on depend on this. The people have problems which we at the palace are keenly aware of. Here the pulse of the country is taken and here we feel the suffering and hopes of the Peruvian people.

[Question] [words indistinct] the government's struggle to bring the country out of this crisis. In the north of the country, however, there is a strike at SIDERPERU [Peruvian State Iron and Steel Enterprise] and in the south there is a (?lockout). What measures will the government take?

[Answer] I am making a final appeal to the workers to go back to work tomorrow with a will to work, not for a sitdown strike. Let us make an effort to build a better Peru.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP DIPLOMAT'S DAUGHTER FOILED

PY061605 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Two individuals armed with guns tried to kidnap the daughter of Ildegar Perez Segnini, Venezuelan ambassador to Lima, but the girl defended herself courageously and put the kidnappers to flight.

The Venezuelan diplomat reported the event to the Interior Ministry, which is now investigating the case. It was learned that the pretty daughter of the ambassador was stopped by the criminals a block from the embassy, located two blocks from [words indistinct]. A group of passersby came to the aid of the girl of 18 and surrounded the car into which the kidnappers intended to push her. When they found that their attack had failed, they immediately fled.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO CHILE REPORTEDLY NAMED

PY070100 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2056 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Lima, 6 Apr (LATIN)--The Peruvian Government has proposed to Congress the appointment of José Luis Bustamante Rivera as the Peruvian ambassador to Chile, diplomatic sources reported today. Bustamante is a lawyer specializing in internationalist law and a high-ranking ILO official.

Although Bustamante who is 52, is not a career diplomat, he has accomplished similar missions for the ILO on Geneva and Chile and for 2 1/2 years (1976-78) he was the regional ILO director for America.

Bustamante's appointment will have to be confirmed by the Congress in the next 2 weeks along with those of the ambassadors to Great Britain, Japan and Spain.

Bustamante is the son of Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, a former constitutional president who ruled the country from 1945 to 1948 until his ouster by the late Gen Manuel Odria.

Although Peru and Chile now maintain good diplomatic relations, their embassies have been headed by charges d'affaires since January 1979, when the then Peruvian military government charged Chilean Ambassador Francisco Bulnes with espionage and declared him persona non grata.

NICARAGUA'S EDEN PASTORA WARNS OF U.S. INVASION

PA070255 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Eden Pastora, deputy defense minister and commander of the Sandinist People's Militia, said during an interview in Lima with the Peruvian newspaper EL DIARIO that there is a real danger of U.S. intervention in Nicaragua.

He said that, in case of an attack, all the people will rise to the defense of their revolutionary conquests.

Pastora unmasked the Washington lies that Nicaragua and Cuba are supplying weapons to the Salvadoran patriots. He said that the Latin American peoples and governments will not swallow these lies.

FORMER BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT GUEILER ARRIVES

PY070054 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2250 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Lima, 6 Apr (TELAM)--At noon today former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler arrived here from Paris. She was received by Bolivian exiles and a number of Peruvians, among whom were leftist congressmen.

In a brief statement, Mrs Gueiler--who intends to reside in Peru so she can follow closely the developments in her country--announced that tomorrow she will meet with Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde and that on Wednesday she will hold a press conference.

She also said that she continued to regard herself as provisional president of Bolivia since she did not voluntarily resign her post.

DECISION ON PRESIDENT'S SUCCESSOR UNDER STUDY

PY030003 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2034 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Montevideo, 1 Apr (LATIN)--A high-ranking Uruguayan military officer has reported that a decision will be made soon on the successor to President Aparicio Mendez, whose term as president will end on 1 September.

Gen Julio Cesar Rapela, chief of the 2d Army Division, in remarks made yesterday in the city of Florida, 100 km northwest of Montevideo, stated that the Armed Forces Commission for Political Affairs has already held two meetings to study this subject.

He said that this decision will be made within the framework of the new guidelines seeking institutional normalization, following the termination of a program aiming at that objective by the popular rejection of a new constitution in a plebiscite held 30 November 1980.

The military political commission is charged with preparing the future steps to be taken, and so far it has held a couple of meetings; so, I think we will have news soon, Rapela stated.

Asked about the future president, Rapela stated that time grows shorter every day and that a decision must be made, and added that he has a concrete opinion on this point, although he declined to reveal it.

The transition must take place, and if we must decide on the future president, we will decide, Rapela stated. The political plan which was stopped by the November plebiscite had foreseen the calling of elections toward the end of 1981, with a single candidate for the Presidency.

According to the framework of the civil-military process which began in 1973 with the dissolution of Congress, the president must be appointed by the Council of the Nation, an organization made up of all generals of the armed forces and the Council of State, a legislative body.

VACANT GENERALSHIPS TO BE FILLED FEBRUARY 1982

PY060335 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1848 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Montevideo, 2 Apr (LATIN)--The vacancies caused in recent days by the retirement of two Uruguayan Army generals will be filled in February 1982, Lt Gen Luis Queirolo, commander of the Uruguayan Army, affirmed today.

Late last week, the former interior minister, Gen Manuel Nunez, and the former director of the Arms and Services School, Gen Alberto Ballestrino, made surprise requests for retirement without officially revealing the reasons for their decisions.

When asked by journalists, Queirolo said that these vacancies, which reduce to 14 the number of generals on active service, will be filled in February, when three other generals will retire mandatorily, including himself.

In accordance with the military law, generals must retire after staying in the same grade for 8 years, or upon reaching the maximum age of 60.

In February, in addition to Queirolo, the current commander of 1st Army Division, Gen Hugo Linares Brun; and commander of 4th Army Division, Gen Abdon Raymundez, will also retire, and due to this, five colonels will simultaneously be promoted to generals.

GUYANA'S BURNHAM REMAINS FIRM ON BORDER ISSUE

PA040456 Paris AFP in Spanish 0151 GMT 4 Apr 81

[By Humberto Marquez]

[Text] Caracas, 3 Apr (AFP)--On concluding his 2-day visit to Caracas today, Guyanese President Forbes Burnham maintained firmly that his country will not cede even 1 of the 159,000 square km that Venezuela is claiming.

Burnham and his Venezuelan counterpart, Luis Herrera Campins, met behind closed doors to discuss the positions of each nation with regard to the Venezuelan claim, which was frozen in 1970 for 12 years by an agreement that must be extended or revoked in December.

The nationalist evening paper, EL MUNDO, citing "high government sources," maintained today that the two governments had reached an agreement in principle to extend the freeze for another 6 years.

Liberal editor Jorge Olavarria also said that the initial feeling of the Christian Democratic regime of Venezuela is to extend the freeze for another 5 years.

Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano denied the report, stating that "there is no definite viewpoint" and that "this is not the time to make decisions."

President Burnham declined to comment with newsmen on the topics discussed with Herrera, but said that the freeze agreement will not expire until December "and the talks will continue."

He said the negotiations will be carried out by the foreign ministers, by special commissions, which will discuss economic cooperation in addition to boundaries, and by the chiefs of state themselves.

However, Burnham assessed his discussion with Herrera by emphasizing that his government's position is the same one it has stated on other occasions: not to yield to Venezuela any portion of the territory that it claims.

The Venezuelan position, which in contrast leaves room for negotiations, that is, compromise, is that the Guyanese territory west of the Essequibo River belongs to Venezuela because it inherited it from Spain and because England stole it in 1899 by means of a fraudulent grant.

Burnham said that in the event that this grant is invalid--which, he emphasized is not Guyana's position--then the agreement which produced it would be valid. Under this agreement, signed by England and Venezuela in 1897, in addition to the area claimed by Venezuela, areas that are presently Venezuelan territory also would be in dispute.

Burnham specifically mentioned the delta of the Orinoco River and the rich mining region of higher Cuyuni in southeastern Venezuela.

He hinted that since a discussion based on the validity of the 1899 grant would take a lot of time--"my great grandchildren would see the solution," he said--the best thing would be an understanding between the two governments as representatives of sovereign nations.

However, in such a case, he added, "neither one would have the knife by the handle."

By this statement, he was virtually urging Venezuelans to accept the present borders between the two nations to avoid becoming involved in a discussion of borders which started a century ago.

Burnham minimized the recent support given by Cuba for "the present integrity of Guyana," stating that the foreign ministries of the two countries simply repeated in a joint communique principles on sovereignty and self-determination that are accepted by the group of nonaligned countries.

Burnham also denied that any military agreement exists between Cuba and Guyana. He added that his country is not seeking political, diplomatic or military support with respect to the dispute with Venezuela.

"We know that the Venezuelan Government will (?provide) the opportunity for a peaceful settlement," he said.

It was learned that Burnham also discussed oil cooperation with his hosts, since Guyana would like to receive hydrocarbons from this country and would like to be included as one of the beneficiaries of the Venezuela-Mexico agreement to supply oil to the region.

Burnham would also like Venezuela to purchase energy from the hydroelectric dam that Guyana plans to build on the Mazaruni River, in the disputed area, which would be a useful guarantee for obtaining financing for the project, it was stated here.

Burnham's visit was considered here to be the "first round" of the boundaries confrontation. At the government level, it created a good climate for discussion of a definitive solution to the dispute, according to Burnham.

On the public level, the situation is different. Nationalistic groups staged demonstrations here to claim Venezuelan sovereignty up to the Essequibo River, and the press began to fill its pages with [words indistinct] on what should be done about the Venezuelan claim.

HERRERA CAMPINS LEAVES ON 3-DAY VISIT TO MEXICO

PA061344 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1323 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Caracas, 6 Apr (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins left this morning on an official 3-day visit to Mexico.

The Venezuelan president is accompanied by Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, Defense Minister Gen Tomas Abreu Rescaniere, Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti, Culture Minister Luis Pastori and Minister of State Mercedes Pulido de Briceno.

AUTHORITIES SEIZE U.S.-FLAG SHIP WITH ARMS ABOARD

PA061535 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] We can report to you that a large cargo of contraband weapons, apparently destined for Belize, was detected by Mexican authorities in Cancun aboard a U.S.-flag ship.

Rifles, shotguns, M-1 carbines and more than 1,500 bullets were found in the keel of the ("Greenbird"), whose captain was William (Tigins). The captain and four crewmen were arrested in connection with this.

TRADE TALKS HELD WITH NICARAGUAN MINISTERS

FL031237 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0228 GMT 3 Apr 81

[By (Orenzo) Franco]

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 2 Apr (NOTIMEX)--Commerce Secretary Jorge de la Vega Dominguez met today with the Nicaraguan ministers of domestic and foreign trade, Dionisio Marenco and Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, respectively, as part of Mexico's moves to diversify its trade.

The visiting officials reported at the meeting that 11,000 tons of Nicaraguan refined sugar valued at $7 million had just been shipped to Mexico. The officials examined the possibility of signing a supply agreement between the two governments for the acquisition of under 25,000 tons of sugar a year until Mexico again becomes self-sufficient in sugar.

De la Vega Dominguez said that Nicaragua will be extended the same preferential treatment given to products imported from other Central American nations and that the list of merchandise fitting this category will be studied for this purpose. The officials considered the advisability of Mexico and Nicaragua signing a trade agreement based on the provisions of the 1980 Montevideo treaty, since 11 signatory countries are currently renegotiating concessions granted within the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) now replaced by the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA).

The director general of the Mexican Foreign Trade Institute, Raul Salinas Lozano, said at the meeting that the results of a Mexican trade mission's recent visit to Nicaragua were very positive because orders were placed for Mexican-manufactured products such as automobiles, buses, auto parts, farm machinery, valves and pipes, among others.

Nicaraguan Domestic Trade Minister Dionisio Marenco asked the Mexican Government for technical and administrative assistance to strengthen Nicaragua's systems of production, distribution and marketing of basic products, in view of the Government Basic Commodities Company (CONASUPO)'s experience in Mexico. Secretary de la Vega Dominguez responded by offering the necessary support from the commerce sector and proposed forming a joint work group.

BELIZE

MISSION LEAVES FOR LONDON; PRICE APPEALS FOR CALM

FL061205 Bridgetown CANA in English 1825 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Belmopan, Belize, 5 Apr (CANA)--This Central American colony was today preparing for crucial independence talks with Britain after brushing aside calls by the opposition and trade unionists for an early referendum on the skeleton of a controversial agreement with neighboring Guatemala.

A ministerial delegation headed by deputy premier, C.L.B. Rogers, left here yesterday for London for the constitutional talks opening tomorrow against the backdrop of violent protest against the Anglo-Guatemalan deal that figures prominently in the quest for independence.

Premier George Price, in a national address broadcast last week, appealed for calm and common sense in the colony whose path to independence has just been made easier by the deal under which Guatemala agreed to end a century-old territorial claim in return for access to Belizean ports on the Caribbean coast.

Price, who decided to remain at home because of the unrest which forced British Governor James Hennessey to impose a state of emergency and a dusk-to-dawn curfew, said demands for a referendum would be met, but not before details of the broad heads of the Anglo-Guatemalan agreement had been negotiated.

"...We have given a commitment to submit any final agreement which may emerge from these negotiations to the people for their decision in a referendum", Premier Price said. A week of protest against the agreement has left four persons dead and nearly a dozen injured.

The Public Service Union and the opposition have rejected the temporary agreement as a sell-out to Guatemala, which for years had blocked the Belizean search for independence by a territorial claim it said was likely to end in an armed invasion if nationhood preceded a settlement. Premier Price insisted that Belize's sovereignty and territorial integrity were not being compromised by the agreement. He described the violent protests as "senseless" and a threat to the democratic system here.

The democratic foundations are being threatened by those among us who try to postpone our rightful destiny as a united sovereign and independent nation in Central America", he said. They were also "threatened by those who try to (?instill in) our people a senseless fear of their own freedom. There is no need to fear freedom. Indeed, Belize can only become safe and secure from external threat by being born as an independent nation with full opportunities to grow and develop for the benefit of all our people." "It is not good for any of us and will only breed resentment on all sides."

BELIZE INVESTIGATING ARMS TRAFFICKING REPORT

FL070158 Bridgetown CANA in English 0052 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Belmopan, Belize, 6 Apr (CANA)--Belize said tonight it was investigating a report that two U.S. registered yachts bearing arms and ammunition and bound for this country had been intercepted by the Mexican Coast Guard and customs authorities.

The government here said it had received such a report from the Mexican authorities. It said the interception took place at two Mexican resorts in the Yucatan Peninsula, identified as Isla Mujeres and Cancun.

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS OIL FOUND ON MEXICAN BORDER

FL070049 Bridgetown CANA in English 0038 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, 6 Apr (CANA)--An American company today reported that it had discovered oil in "encouraging quantities" in northern Belize near the border with Mexico. Oil was discovered at 5,000 feet. The Belize Government, confirming the report, said the discovery was made in the Corozal District by the company, Placid.

The government added that the company's head geologist, who was not identified by name, had ordered that drilling be continued to greater depths. They have named the new well, "Remate Number One." The Belizean minister of natural resources, Mr Florencio Marin, will leave Belmopan tomorrow to visit the drilling site about 150 miles from this capital.

Placid Corporation is one of several American oil concerns involved in the search for oil in Belize. Among the others now conducting seismic surveys are Gulf American and Sparten.

COSTA RICA

PVP LEADER RAPS EFFORTS AGAINST NICARAGUA, CUBA

PA061608 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] San Jose--Manuel Mora Valverde, secretary general of the Popular Vanguard Party [PVP], has said that political maneuvers to turn Costa Rica in to a base of support for a military attack on Nicaragua have continued. The Costa Rican communist leader made this comment as a result of an intense publicity campaign by rightwing political sectors, news media and business circles demanding that the Costa Rican Government maintain a hostile position toward the Nicaraguan revolution.

Mora Valverde indicated that the immediate objectives of the U.S. maneuvers in the Caribbean are to threaten Cuba and turn Costa Rica into abase against Nicaragua. He stressed that the maneuver against Cuba is clear. He noted that with the complicity of a Portuguese diplomat at the service of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency there was an attempt to disrupt diplomatic relations between Havana and Quito. He added that a few days later Colombian officers who are friends of the Pentagon pressured President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala to suspend relations with Cuba.

MAJORITY OF PERSONS DEPORTED IN MARCH NICARAGUANS

PA061526 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] San Jose--A total of 56 [as heard] foreigners, mostly Nicaraguans, were deported in March by immigration officials, immigration chief Rodolfo Quiros has reported. According to the figures, 50 Nicaraguans, 19 Salvadorans, 1 Honduran, 1 Guatemalan, 1 Peruvian, 1 Argentine and 3 Panamanians were deported. The official also said that 6 Argentines, 2 Peruvians and 2 Colombians were "invited" to leave the country. During March, the files of 1,919 foreigners were studied to decide on their legal residence situation.

EL SALVADOR

HEAVY-CALIBER WEAPONS FIRED AT U.S. EMBASSY

PA062321 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2305 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The United States Embassy in San Salvador was attacked today by unidentified individuals, for the sixth time in the last 30 days.

Eyewitnesses near the embassy reported that the guerrillas fired heavy-caliber weapons at the embassy building for several minutes.

After shooting, the presumed leftist fled in a stolen vehicle, pursued by embassy security forces. The pursuit resulted in a shootout near the embassy. A guerrilla was wounded and two vehicles were hit by bullets.

This is the second attack against the U.S. Embassy in the first six days of April. U.S. diplomats have issued no communique on this new attack. None of the extremist organizations operating in El Salvador has yet claimed credit for the attack.

Further Details

PA062351 Paris AFP in Spanish 2345 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Apr (AFP)--Official sources have reported that a terrorist group this afternoon fired on a police patrol guarding near the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador.

This was the fifth attack on the U.S. mission so far this year, the third in the past 2 weeks, and coincided with the appointment in Washington of Deane Hinton as new U.S. ambassador in El Salvador.

SHAFIK HANDAL VIEWS STRUGGLE AGAINST REGIME

AU041915 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 13/1981 p 12

[Report on interview with Jorge Shafik Handal, Communist Party of El Salvador (CPES) general secretary, headlined "Jorge Shafik Handal: Ready for Offensive and for Dialogue"--date and place not given]

[Text] The rightist forces in El Salvador are continuing, undiminished, their policy of terror and intimidation against the people. The numerous military patrols are firing without warning at anybody they see in the streets during the curfew. Every morning dozens of dead bodies are lying by the roadside. The liberation fighters have withdrawn from all cities they occupied in mid-January and are preparing their next operations. In this connection, the agreement recently concluded between the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] and the young officers movement (which overthrew the Romero dictatorship on 15 October 1979) to establish a "national army of El Salvador" is of great importance.

Jorge Shafik Handal, CPES general secretary and member of the FMLN supreme command, commented in a talk with HORIZONT on the aims and results of the latest large offensive of the national liberation front, and on the prospects of the liberation movement in El Salvador.

"We decided to launch the general offensive in order to paralyze enemy operations and to seize the initiative ourselves. Our aim was to expand the struggle against the junta forces to the whole country, combining elements of guerrilla warfare with modern warfare. Moreover, we also set ourselves additional political and military goals. What we wanted was primarily to intensify the worldwide solidarity with our liberation struggle and to prevent an imperialist intervention in El Salvador. Moreover, a suitable political-military framework was to be established for the joint struggle of the armed military movement under the leadership of the FMLN and the patriotic, democratic sector in the army.

"We were of the opinion that our operations could not yet aim at the overthrow of the dictatorship. The duration of our offensive launched in January until the final victory of the revolution will last, but not least, be determined by the military interference of the United States in the internal affairs of El Salvador and by the progress in the process of unification of all opponents of the dictatorship, especially the patriotic forces among the military.

"Today we have to admit that our reporting at the beginning of the offensive aroused hopes that could not be fulfilled. Especially the term 'final offensive' favored a false interpretation of the events in our country by the international public."

Regarding the FMLN's successes in the struggle against the junta forces, Jorge Shafik Handal declared:

"First, we were able to gain important military experience in leading larger units; we have learned how to carry out military-tactical operations.

"Second, we have succeeded in numerically strengthening our combat units.

"Third, we have been able to expand our field of operations by liquidating some bases of junta forces in smaller communities.

"The siege of the provincial capitals could not be continued indefinitely by the FMLN. Nor did we intend that. The junta propaganda is now attempting to depict the strategic movement of our armed forces as a defeat. But, as is known, lies have short wings. It will soon turn out that the liberation fighters, who allegedly were killed by the 'soldadesca' [undisciplined troops], are still very much alive and know how to fight."

"Regarding the regime's assertion that the strike organized by the leftist forces at the beginning of the offensive was a failure, the CPES general secretary stressed: "On the whole, the strike was neither a failure nor a great success. We must admit that a number of factors--primarily in the capital--had an unfavorable effect on the development of the strike. To make the strike more effective it would have been necessary to carry out intensified military operations in the capital as a reaction to the escalating terror of the junta. Since there were no such military blows by the liberation movement in San Salvador, the regime succeeded to a large extent in intimidating the masses by all sorts of pressure. An additional factor was the assassination of many active opponents of the dictatorship in the past few months. The junta's propaganda machine attempted to falsely interpret all this as an indication that the Salvadoran people allegedly no longer supported the FMLN and its revolutionary movement."

Regarding the role of the United States in El Salvador, Jorge Shafik Handal declared: "The U.S. administration obviously drew the conclusion from the offensive we launched that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front constitutes a concrete military danger for the junta paid by imperialism. In order to contain and roll back the revolutionary development in El Salvador, the United States is increasing its military, financial and political support for the antipeople's junta, primarily in the form of weapons, advisers and dollars.

"The road of military escalation in El Salvador adopted by U.S. imperialism not only endangers peace in the Central American and Caribbean region. The U.S. Government is intensifying its pressure in Nicaragua, accusing the Sandinist National Liberation Front of dispatching guerrilla fighters to our country and of supporting us with arms. All this is lies, and merely serves as a pretext to justify the extortionist pressure on the government in Nicaragua.

"In the past few weeks we have repeatedly reaffirmed our readiness for a dialogue and for negotiations with the United States. In our opinion there is no contradiction between an offensive and negotiations. The FMLN is against the regionalization of the conflict. If our country is in a state of war, then this is the case only because all other roads for democratic and social transformation are closed to our people. The peoples of Central America know from their own experience that there will not be peace in their countries without the overthrow of the reactionary regimes.

"I would like to use this opportunity to appeal to all progressive people in the world to increase their solidarity with our people's struggle. Above all, it is now necessary to stop U.S. military aid for the junta, because it is primarily defenseless children, women and old people who are the victims of the imperialist military escalation."

GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY EXPERIENCING PROBLEMS

PA040230 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 3 Apr 81 p 5

[Excerpts] The Cuban and Nicaraguan mercenaries who are fighting in support of the Salvadoran terrorists will still be here for a few more months, perhaps until November, some subversives who have surrendered to the authorities indicated.

A guerrilla commander, known among the subversive groups as Enrique, was one who expressed this opinion.

He also disclosed that the initial pay for those who join the guerrillas is 250 colones and he said the guerrillas are not allowed to quit. He said that foreigners get $500 a month and that the same amount is paid to Salvadoran youths who are sent abroad to study.

According to Commander Enrique, the arms in the bunker in Managua have been taken out little by little and taken elsewhere in shrimp boats. This probably has been done to avoid causing an international reaction if, as it has been often said, the arms stored there are for the Salvadoran subversive groups.

According to Commander Enrique, the subversive groups are having problems because they are not receiving the money they used to either because their "sponsors" have left the country or because the people they could kidnap are in Miami.

In view of this situation, he added, some terrorists have resorted to other means to obtain money and are now blackmailing the middle class workers, while others have gone to Honduras to carry out a series of kidnappings.

Meanwhile, Commander Alpha, a top officer in a military garrison, said that the guerrillas are in a desperate situation and that the mercenaries are considering the possibilities of moving to another country in the region "to fight for a new cause."

200 FMLN-FPL GUERRILLAS ACCEPT GOVERNMENT AMNESTY

PA032135 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2152 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Two hundred presumed guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] turned themselves in today to the armed forces taking advantage of the amnesty decreed in December by the revolutionary junta of the Government of El Salvador.

The 200 guerrillas said that they belong to the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] and they voluntarily turned themselves in to the 1st Infantry Brigade of El Salvador.

The amnesty benefits the guerrillas and the members of the leftist opposition front who want to overthrow the revolutionary junta of the Government of El Salvador headed by Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte.

Nevertheless, military desertors or leftists who already have court charges pending cannot make use of the amnesty, which will be in force until 11 April.

Safe-Conducts Issued

PA061421 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] The armed forces have issued safe-conducts to over 200 former guerrillas who turned themselves in to the artillery brigade in Santa Ana.

According to reports, all these individuals had belonged to terrorist organizations and had been pursuing their activities in the cantons of northern San Salvador.

In response to questions from foreign newsmen, the individuals said that at no time have they been mistreated and that they are grateful for the opportunity given by the armed forces to return to their normal lives and their families.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

Cleanup Operations in Morazan

PA062144 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 Apr 81 p 8

[Excerpts] The army is carrying out cleanup operations in Morazan today "combing" the northern area of Morazan Department where some guerrilla camps have been found, according to army sources.

It was reported that troops reached the summit of a hill where they had several clashes with the rebels who are fleeing toward the Honduran border.

It was also reported that the situation existing in the western part of Suchitoto near Guazapa Hill is not normal. The armed forces reportedly have not entered the area in force because they are waiting for civilians to leave first.

'Fierce Clashes' in Morazan

PA062243 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 Apr 81 p 8

[Excerpt] San Miguel--With no other choice except to surrender or die, groups of defeated rebels are wandering aimlessly through Morazan Department.

We have received this information unofficially from residents of those areas where fierce clashes are still being waged.

We were told that the most severe clashes were waged in La Guacamaya Canton in Meanguera, where the rebels had dug long tunnels in a hill, storing medicine, food, weapons and equipment. It is believed that what could be called the rebels' headquarters was in that hill.

Attack on Air Force Garrison

PA070357 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 Apr 81 p 9

[Text] More than 50 armed men on Saturday attacked the air force garrison in Ilopango. They fired bazookas and machineguns from the Santa Lucia housing area.

It was reported that at about 1830 the guerrillas went to a place near the soccer field, where they mounted their machineguns and bazookas. The fire was immediately answered by the garrison troops. The ensuing shootout lasted about 1 hour, according to reports.

The extremists harassed the civilian population with point-detonating rounds [presumably from mortars] and firearms. The civilians had to hide in their houses.

MORE THAN 2,000 REFUGEES FLEE TERRORISM

PA062237 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 Apr 81 p 8

[Excerpts] More than 2,000 refugees, women, children and elderly people have arrived at the town of Berlin in Usulutan Department, fleeing from the terrorism unleashed by extremists in several cantons of the area.

It was reported that the refugees come from the cantons of El Tablon, Virginia, San Francisco, Colon and Loma Alta.

Local authorities, as well as the Red Cross and local citizens are helping them with food, medicine and other needs.

UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL REPORT DEATH THREATS

PA040205 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0110 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Administrative officials of the University of El Salvador today reported that unidentified persons have threatened to kill them.

The administrative and academic officials have received anonymous threats in letters in which they have been told that they will be killed because of "their participation in subversion."

The University of El Salvador has been controlled by the Salvadoran military authorities since 26 June 1980 when it was taken over because it was harboring leftist organizations.

Eight members of the Superior University Council were arrested on 10 February at a Catholic school while holding a meeting. They were taken to the Santa Tecla Prison, 12 km west of this capital, as political prisoners, without the cause of their arrest being determined.

The authorities of El Salvador's top educational center were released recently.

GUATEMALA

BOMB EXPLODES IN FRONT OF BRITISH CONSULATE

PA061426 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Unidentified elements have set off a bomb at the British Consulate.

A powerful homemade bomb was placed in front of the British Consulate on 7th Avenue and 4th Street, Zone 9. Reports gathered at the scene of the explosion indicate that the bomb caused only slight damage, but the security forces rushed to the scene immediately.

BELIZE REOPENS BORDER; REASON FOR CLOSING UNKNOWN

PA061614 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] The Guatemalan Consulate in Belize City has reported that the Guatemalan-Belizean border was reopened yesterday.

There is nothing official about the reason for the closing and reopening of the border, it was indicated. The Belizean authorities unilaterally closed the border for 48 hours in the areas of Melchor de Mancos and Santa Elena.

PEASANTS TO RECEIVE LAND OF STATE-OWNED FARMS

PA032004 Guatamala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] In a decision described by economic and political circles as very important for the institutional life of Guatemala, the government of President Romeo Lucas has decided to turn all state-owned farms over to private hands.

This decision, announced today, establishes that the land of state-owned farms will be turned over to Guatemalan peasants so they can work them as owners. This is a measure in line with the present administration's policy of encouraging free enterprise and private property.

Press circles today recalled that the state-owned farms were a heavy burden for the people because they serve to enrich public officials with their agricultural production. In addition, in many cases large losses were reported and these losses had to be covered with state funds.

Most state-owned farms were a result of an expropriation carried out during World War II, when they were seized from Germans residing in Guatemala. However, one of the sad and deplorable contrasts of this expropriations, it was stressed here today, was that when the land was owned by the Germans they were very productive but when they were turned over to the state these lands were not only ruined and looted by public officials but served as traditional hotbeds for politicians at election time because they forced the farmworkers to vote as often as 20 times on an election day.

Former President Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes described the peasants of the state-owned farms as human cattle who were taken in trucks to vote for government candidates, particularly in times of revolution.

Finance Minister Hugo Tulio Bucaro today said it was President Lucas' idea to turn over all state-owned farms to their workers and added that a transfer of 3 million quetzales has already been made to the national development bank as part of this operation.

[Begin Bucaro recording] Yes, it was his idea. He told the (?INDA) director and me that he wants the farms to be delivered to the workers. I feel this is quite advanced because we already transferred approximately 3 million quetzales to the national development bank in order to cover the first few persons who already have the land at this time. We will continue with another credit in order to deliver all the land according to the president's idea. [end recording]

The finance minister also reported that he will go to Spain to sign a 36-million-quetzal agreement that will be used by small farmers and workers of the state-owned farms.

[Begin Bucaro recording] The annual meeting of governors of the Inter-American Development Bank will be held in Madrid this week and I will participate as representative of the Central American area. At the same time, I will sign a 36-million-quetzal agreement which will be used for small farmers, particularly the workers of the state-owned farms. It is foreseen that these funds will help to complete the delivery of the farms. This is a soft loan at 2-percent interest for a 40-year grace period and a 10-year grace period. [as heard] [end recording]

GUERRILLA GROUPS URGE PEOPLE TO STRUGGLE AGAINST REGIME

People's Guerrilla Army

FL062119 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2103 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] In a proclamation addressed to the people of El Quiche, the People's Guerrilla Army of Guatemala has denounced the crimes and other excesses committed by the repressive forces of the Guatemalan regime in that territory. The document, which friendly hands delivered to Radio Reloj [in Costa Rica], charges that the Guatemalan Army resorts to those methods because of its failure in fighting the guerrilla forces struggling for the liberation of Guatemala.

The document further states that the revolutionary war involves all the people and that the duty of Guatemalans is to fight in the most diverse forms for the final liberation of the Central American country. Lastly, the proclamation emphasizes that the villages must organize to warn the guerrillas of the approaching army and to confront the troops.

Revolutionary Christians

FL062151 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2113 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] We see that misery, unemployment, disease, illiteracy, discrimination, lack of housing the repression are the conditions prevailing in Guatemala today. This was stated by the Revolutionary Christians of Guatemala in a manifesto released a few hours ago.

Since the army of the Guatemalan regime assassinated over 100 Indian peasants in Panzos on 19 May 1978, things have become clearer to the people, especially to Christians, the document issued by the revolutionary clergymen of Guatemala notes. The clergy is participating in this struggle in many ways: some in the countryside, others in the cities, some with weapon in hand, others in people's organizations such as trade unions, in the settlements, and in all forms possible, the Revolutionary Christians' document adds.

Because we live under the bullet and ill treatment, in a situation of war, a particular way must exist in Guatemala to express the Guatemalan Revolutionary Christians' presence. The fundamental objective of the Guatemalan Revolutionary Christians is to fight along with other organizations for the liberation of the people of Guatemala and to try in all possible ways to oust the president of the regime, Romeo Lucas.

We propose to grow and develop as a revolutionary mass organizations in solidary unity with the people's movement and its organizations so that through this force we can impose a revolutionary, popular and democratic government, the Revolutionary Christians' communique adds. We intend to do everything within our reach to support the Guatemalan people's revolution and to practice combative solidarity with the struggles of El Salvador.

EL QUICHE TOWN ON ALERT DUE TO ATTACK RUMORS

PA061906 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] The town of Uspantan, in El Quiche, is on a virtual state of alert today. According to rumors, the town will be attacked and the local military garrison will be seized by unidentified elements.

FDCR PROTESTS DETENTION OF MEMBERS IN COSTA RICA

PA041733 Paris AFP in Spanish 0130 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Apr (AFP)--Guatemala's opposition coalition, the Democratic Front Against Repression (FDCR) today accused the Costa Rican Government "of having violated its traditional hospitality and respect for the right to asylum" with the recent arrest of six Guatemalans whom it accused of being "subversives."

The FDCR has sent a letter and a manifesto to the Costa Rican Embassy in Guatemala, in which it protests against the Costa Rican Government's attitude and demands the release of those detained.

The six Guatemalans, four union leaders and two newsmen who have been identified as Israel Marquez, Miguel Angel Albizures, Byron Barrera, Marco Tulio Varrios, Oscar Zea and Guillermo Bosque, were detained on 24 March during a raid in an Episcopal church in San Jose.

In a letter addressed to President Rodrigo Carazo and to the public security minister, which was released today in the Costa Rican capital, the six men charge that "the threat of expulsion from this country" is hanging over their heads "without any legal justification."

Meanwhile, in the note sent to Costa Rican Ambassador in Guatemala Alejandro Alvarado, the FDCR notes that "tens of thousands of patriots have been treacherously killed and many more have been kidnapped without news ever having been received about their whereabouts."

For this reason, they add, "there are countless cases of people who have turned to the embassies of democratic countries in order to safeguard their lives."

They then stress that "most threatened Guatemalans have resorted to the never-denied hospitality of the sister Costa Rican people, in the knowledge that the governments that have led the destinies of country have been truly respectful of both rights and freedoms."

"This is why," the note continues, "we have been surprised by the fact that in a flagrant violation of the right to asylum. Your country's government has ordered the arrest of six of our compatriots, who are political refugees."

Finally, the FDCR presents a formal protest to Ambassador Alvarado over these measures, which it describes as arbitrary, adding that the six persons detained in Costa Rica are members of this organization's external committee.

The Costa Rican Embassy has not commented on the note received and the Guatemalan Government has maintained total silence on the subject.

HONDURAS

PEASANTS GIVE PRESIDENT DEADLINE ON LAND ISSUE

PA040033 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] About 1 week ago, the peasants gave the government 30 days to resolve the problems in connection with distribution of land. Exactly 1 hour ago, the Honduran Peasants National Association [ANACH], the National Union of Peasants, the Federation of Honduran Agrarian Reform Cooperatives, the Honduran National Front of Independent Peasants [FENACAIN], the National Union of Authentic Peasants of Honduras, the Honduran Farming-Livestock Cooperatives federation [FECOAGRO], the National Union of Honduran People's Cooperatives [UNACOP] and the Associated Peasants Enterprise for Transformation and (Guaymas) Services [EACTASE], after holding a meeting of the representatives of the peasant organizations sent President Policarpo Paz Garcia the following manifesto, which was delivered to him today. It states:

Whereas, the agrarian reform process, which the government of the republic has declared its fundamental task and which was established as a national development plan, is currently in a state of stagnation, consequently causing a setback;

Whereas, the executive director of the National Agrarian Institute [INA] should handle the agrarian policy from a purely technical point of view and not as a matter of partisan policy;

Whereas, the National Agrarian Reform Committee [CONARA] was created to orient, to execute and to apply the agrarian reform law and it has not obtained the support of the INA's director or his participation in it;

Whereas, the ANACH on 23 March 1981 made a proposal to the government that has not received a positive reply;

Because of the above, we state our position in the following terms:

1. We demand the immediate delivery of all the land requested by the peasant organizations.

2. We demand that the INA be managed in accordance with the policies and procedures established in the agrarian reform law.

3. The peasant organizations demand that the director and deputy director of the INA respect the functions assigned to the CONARA by suspending their meetings as long as the executive leadership of the INA does not respond positively and categorically to the already mentioned demands of the peasant organizations.

4. All of the peasant organizations of the nation second the proposal made to the government by the ANACH on 23 March 1981.

5. We give the president of the republic a deadline of 13 days to fulfill the demands made.

Given in the city of Tegucigalpa on Wednesday, 1 April 1981.
Signed. Antonio Junin Mendez, president of ANACH.
Francisco Gomez, secretary of the ANACH organization.
Oscar Cruz for FENACAIN.
Francisco Ramos of UNCAH.
(Roso) Colindres for UNCAH.
Orland Enrique (Bienama) for FECOAGRO.
Juan Vanegas for FENACAIN.
Rafael Alegria for UNACOP.

There are more signatures on this manifesto, which was delivered to the president a few minutes ago by the peasant organizations of Honduras.

NICARAGUA

HASSAN: ENEMIES OF REVOLUTION CONTROL U.S. POLICY

PA161905 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The Nicaraguan Aqueducts and Sewers Institute [INAA] inaugurated the first stage of a water project for nine communities of Masaya Department yesterday.

This inauguration was held in La Reforma Village. It was attended by Moises Hassan, coordinator of the Government Council; Dr Arguello, INAA director; Roberto Bermudez, member of the Masaya municipal board; and other representatives of community and service institutions. Here are Hassan's remarks at the INAA project inauguration:

[Begin recording] Certain groups--enemies of the Nicaraguan revolution and people who are unfortunately exercising control over the U.S. Government--are using this control to have the United States cut aid to our people. The United States just suspended $15 million which was to be used in projects for the Nicaraguan people and approximately $10 million which was to be used to buy food for the Nicaraguan people. These enemies want to halt our revolution. They want Nicaragua again to become a nation under the control of international forces that are not interested in benefiting the Nicaraguans, and much less the poor ones, instead of having the country be run by the Nicaraguan people and government.

If these forces are interested in benefiting anybody at all, it is to benefit those Nicaraguans who are serving foreign forces inside Nicaragua, the Nicaraguans who instead of looking after the well-being of their country are serving as tools as oppress Nicaraguans. These are the Nicaraguans who are called in our language 'candlies in the street and darkness in their homes.' They are very useful to foreign forces but useless for their own compatriots, despite their being born in Nicaragua.

Unfortuately these gentlemen exist. However, one of the advantages to having these blessed loans cut off is that perhaps some of these treacherous Nicaraguans will define themselves clearly and stop deceiving the people with lies. [end recording]

ROBELO: AID CUTOFF U.S. 'FOREIGN POLICY ERROR'

PA062034 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1943 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Managua, 6 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Alfonso Robelo, chairman of the opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), said today that the suspension of U.S. aid to the country "is a foreign policy error on the part of the United States."

In statements to correspondents of international news agencies, Robelo, a former member of the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction, said this attitude on the part of the United States "is to be condemned from every viewpoint."

However, Robelo does not consider the U.S. aid cutoff "aggression against Nicaragua," as the governing Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) has termed it.

In Roeblo's opinion, the U.S. people do not agree with or support this measure taken by the Reagan government after aid to Nicaragua had been approved by Jimmy Carter.

Robelo criticized what he described as the FSLN's "unnecessarily aggressive" policy toward the U.S. Government.

The Nicaraguan businessman and politician expressed the opinion that the Sandinist government should tone down "the insults" and make an effort to "forget the past in order to establish new relations with the United States."

The FSLN accuses the United States of having protected the Somoza family dictatorship that lasted 45 years.

Alfonso Robelo said "the U.S. Government's attitude is partly to blame for the Sandinist's continuous harassment of the U.S. Government."

The leaders said that the United States accuses the Sandinist government of serving as a bridge for the transfer of arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas, but "I know of no serious proof of this U.S. charge against Nicaragua."

However, he said he has noted that the Sandinist Front gives massive publicity to the struggle of the Salvadoran guerrillas, which dould have led to actual deeds."

Robelo said this massive publicity support was intensified in December 1980 and in January and February of this year.

However, Robelo expressed confidence that the problem of the suspension of U.S. aid to Nicaragua will be solved with the appointment of Arturo Cruz as Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States.

"I know Cruz contributed greatly to solution of the conflict between the Nicaraguan Government and the U.S. Standard Fruit Company, and for that reason I belive he will also contribute to the resumption of the U.S. aid to Nicaragua," he said.

VARIOUS GROUPS BACK GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO AID CUT

PA061510 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] We have received hundreds of communiques, statements and proclamations from our people in view of the defense of the country's sovereignty and dignity.

The Armando Jimenez Union of La Perfecta [not further identified] has said: "We promise the red and black flag to close ranks until we defeat the aggression because we are willing to fight until the final consequences and we will give our lives if necessary for the defense of our revolution and will consider it an honor.

The mass organizations of the Nicarao suburb sent us a message saying: Today more than ever the people and the patriotic sectors must remain united. The order of the day is to be ready for sacrifices, limitations and defense.

The National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers has noted: We must maintain conscientious labor discipline by occupying our positions and keeping the education community, including parents and students, in line with the historical needs of the mement in reply to efforts to destabilize the country's economy.

Meanwhile, the Edmundo Perez Flores neighborhood community in the Monsignor Lezcano suburb has stated: Let's join the militias and increase production, revolutionary vigilance and consolidation of the mass organizations such as the Sandinist Defense Committee, the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association and the 19 July Sandinist Youth.

'LETTER OF DIGNITY' PETITION CAMPAIGN MOUNTED

Million Signatories Expected

PA061440 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Beginning today, more than 1 million Nicaraguans will sign the letter of dignity and national sovereignty in the face of new imperialist aggressions. The collection of signatures will be a demonstration of the people's repudiation of the latest U.S. economic aggressions against our Nicaragua.

Our leaders have viewed these aggressions as preliminary preparations for a military aggression against our revolution. This new day of work for the fatherland, the nation's dignity and our legitimate sovereignty, never before recorded in our country's history, will establish a precedent for future generations as a special sign and true demonstration of the patriotic quality of the men of this ear in the face of a generalized aggression against our fatherland.

It is estimated that more than 1 million people will sign because for the first time in our history our fatherland has a very low rate of illiteracy, an enemy that our people defeated in the great literacy crusade.

The text of the letter of dignity denounces to the people of the world and the democratic governments the policy of aggression that the United States is carrying out and demands international solidarity to tie the hands of imperialism. We will be inflexible in defending the dignity and sovereignty of the fatherland and the revolution, the letter says. This day for the defense of the fatherland will conclude with the delivery of all the signatures of the Nicaraguans to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, which will present this historic document to the various international organizations such as the United Nations, the OAS, the Nonaligned Movement, various international forums and the vast network of committees of solidarity with our people.

Every honest Nicaraguan must sign the most important document in our history: The letter of dignity in response to the imperialist aggressions.

Attention Nicaraguan people. Attention Sandino's children. Starting at 1000, everybody must go to the trenches of dignity to sign the most important document in the history of the defense of our sovereignty since the issuance of the San Albino Manifesto by the general of free men [referring to Augusto Cesar Sandino]. We are talking about the letter of dignity.

Leaders, People Sign

PA062009 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] The trenches of dignity were opened up today. Our people are massively heeding the call from the vanguard with their hearts inflamed with proper indignation. Our people massively began flocking this morning to the trenches of dignity to protest the aggression of Yankee imperialism by signing the letter of dignity.

The trenches of dignity began operating this morning at 1000. One of them is located at Revolution Plaza in front of the tomb of Commander in Chief Carlos Fonseca, leader of the Sandinist people's revolution.

The members of the National Directorate of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] who are currently in the country and the members of the government junta went to this trench to sign the letter of dignity, which contains our denunciation of the aggressive policy of imperialism.

Guerrilla Commanders Omar Cabezas, Dora Maria Tellez, Walter Perreti and Jose Valdivia went there to sign, along with leaders of the various mass organizations. Also present at the trench of dignity at Revolution Plaza was a large contingent of the Sandinist People's Army as well as workers and student.

The trenches of dignity that began operating this morning will continue until 1400. They will reopen at 1600 and close at 200 to enable our people to sign the letter at the trenches of dignity.

Our fatherland is under attack. Our patriots are rising to defend it. This is stated on one of the (?billboards) that have been placed at the Camilo Ortega Saavedra Civic Complex, which is one of the trenches to which thousands of Nicaraguans flocked this morning to sign the letter of dignity. A badge is placed on the chest of everybody who signs. It reads: I champion the fatherland's dignity and sovereignty.

Students of the Miguel de Cervantes School also signed the letter of dignity. They said they were protesting the aggressions by Yankee imperialism.

Radio Sandino Comments

PA062234 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Station commentary: "Rapid Fire at the Trenches of Dignity"]

[Text] The patriotic will of all Nicaraguans at the trenches of dignity has begun a rapid fire against the brutal and violent north, with the start, less than 3 hours ago, of the signing of a letter of dignity and national sovereignty.

The signing of this letter by all Nicaraguans commits them to defend national and revolutionary dignity and sovereignty to the end. This is only an indication of the offensive being organized to confront Yankee imperialist aggression and is a demonstration of the moral force of Sandino's people. This is why the enthusiastic and zealous agreement of our people to support their historical vanguard and their revolutionary government under the leadership of the Patriotic Revolutionary Front and the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization, and to sign the letter of national dignity and sovereignty, is an eloquent expression of this patriotic willingness to come out in the defense of the threatens fatherland and its determination to live as a free and sovereign people.

The Sandinist Front National Directorate has protested this infamous action by the Reagan administration, which reflects a policy of intervention and aggression designed by powerful aggressive sectors within the U.S. Government. This aggression is aimed at defeating and destroying the intention and aspiration of the Nicaraguans to build a new, just, free and independent nation.

Also the moral force represented by this wall of signature, which we are building at the foot of the letter of dignity and which will reach the most serious and representative international organizations--such as the United Nations, the OAS and the organization of nonaligned nations, as well as democratic governments and peoples of all the world--will reaffirm the support and solidarity of the countries which cooperate and will continue cooperating with our process. Therefore, it will deserve the unshakable support which the peoples of America, West Europe, socialist and Arab countries, and of other latitudes of the earth, give to our struggle because of the respect and admiration which the staunchness and heroism of the Nicaraguans has earned before and after our revolutionary victory.

This is why our vanguard says that today, when again a small and poor America begins the difficult path of building its destiny on just bases of progress and happiness, and the dark imperialist circles are threatening to exert pressure and attack to halt this effort, the slogan for all Nicaraguans is to go to the trenches of dignity and with the rapid fire of their signatures at the bottom of the letter of dignity, contribute to this patriotic offensive, which due to our of freedom and sovereignty, all free people are compelled to support.

At the same time we are supporting the appeal of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the progressive and democratic governments and the peoples of all the world to emphatically reject the U.S. Government's unjust, aggressive and dangerous attack against our country.

MILITIA LEADERS CALL FOR REVOLUTIONARY VIGILANCE

PA061428 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] In the face of the latest economic aggressions by the U.S. Government against Nicaragua, leaders of the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] have said that revolutionary vigilance should be implemented to prevent any military aggression.

More than 15,000 defense committees operate in Nicaragua. They have recently begun a reorganization of their ranks and have issued a call to join the people's militias to guarantee the defense of the revolution.

In Managua, more than 10,000 militia members belong to the CDS. They receive training in the six military camps that operate in the capital.

Perfecto Arroliga, leader of the Managua CDS, has said that the suspension of the loans to Nicaragua is a shameless aggression by Yankee imperialism. He added that the Nicaraguan people are aware of the danger and their reply is to increase production and revolutionary vigilance and to control the distribution of staple products to prevent price gouging.

Ruth Bonilla, a member of the Managua Departmental CDS leadership, said that Yankee imperialism is trying to destroy the revolutionary process in order to obtain a return to the sinister past of Somozism and U.S. monopolies. She added that the suspension of the loans is geared toward preparing the way for an armed attack but the people are now militarily prepared to defend their revolution. Bonilla also said that the 50,000 martyrs who shed their blood in Nicaragua's liberation struggle left us enough lessons of courage to defend the fatherland.

WHEELOCK: LA PRENSA TOOL OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA051839 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 30 Mar 81 pp 1, 10

[Text] Commander Jaime Wheelock Roman said this weekend that the newspaper LA PRENSA, has become the general staff of the reactionaries and of imperialist interests in the country.

The revolutionary leader, after pointing out a string of lies printed by the conservative newspaper to deceive our people, said that by this policy the paper was losing credibility. "It has been losing prestige as the people have come to realize that it is not the same LA PRENSA of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, but a LA PRENSA manipulated by his murderers," Wheelock said.

He added that the paper uses the name of Chamorro Cardenal, the martyr for freedom, as a banner to cover up the reactionary and traitorous positions that are a front for the true enemies of Nicaragua.

Wheelock said it is those positions that are poisoning the political climate of harmony, national unity and production that the revolutionary government is promoting.

Recalling his meeting with the cotton producers, Wheelock said: "You newsmen saw that the cotton growers were not poisoned, that they have received from the revolution nothing more than understanding, support and aid. However, LA PRENSA says just the opposite. LA PRENSA alarms them, using false data that, when picked up and published abroad, gives the impression that Nicaragua's economy is reeling, an impression of chaos, which is precisely what Nicaragua's enemies want."

Wheelock emphasized that "they--the staff of LA PRENSA--daily, in every column, serve the blackest and most evil interests that exist in the country."

He detailed how the rightist newspaper and reactionary individuals have been manipulating lies and slander to turn one sector of the people against the advances of the revolutionary process.

For example, he cited a recent issue in which the paper stated, without any basis, that sugarcane smut had been introduced into the country from Cuba, another symptom of the anti-Cuban mania of the publishers of the paper.

"We have reliable information to the effect that sugarcane smut existed here before the triumph of the revolution. There was even an attempt to involve Cuba in the matter of swine fever, while we know this disease has existed in the United States since 1929 or 1933 and in Central America. In the case of swine fever, that disease basically came to us from the north, from Honduras, a country that reported the existence of the disease when it did not exist in Nicaragua," Wheelock said.

He emphasized that this problem had been brought under control in the past few months.

Referring to the tobacco blue mold, Wheelock said it exists in Honduras and must have crossed over into Nicaragua some time. He pointed out that the tobacco fields of Danli and Jalapa are practically joined together.

He also noted another lie published in LA PRENSA on milk production by private and state enterprises. The paper sought to discredit evidence of an increased supply of milk to the people's property plants, which today handle 50 percent of deliveries.

"We received a report from the fund for the development of the milk industry which appeared to us to be quite reliable, and a number of proposals that we studied quite seriously," Commander Wheelock said.

"On the other hand, LA PRENSA published what we considered to be a form of manipulation: a report containing absolutely false data designed to give the impression that our private enterprise producers increased their production when the exact opposite was true," he said.

Wheelock said the National Institute for Agrarian Reform occupied the first seven positions among the 25 top producers of milk, as well as many of the other positions in that list of 25.

He said the people's property area had increased from 15 percent to over 50 percent of milk deliveries, a rate that, if continued, would eventually lead to 100-percent coverage.

He stated that these figures reveal the lack of prestige of a newspaper that in the times of Chamorro Cardenal was at the service of truth and justice and today is at the service of the darkest interests of the enemies of the revolution.

BARRICADA CRITICIZES GONZALEZ' CARACAS REMARKS

PA051921 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 21 Mar 81 p 12

[Text] Coinciding with repeated statements by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Jose Esteban Gonzalez of the Social Christian Party has made several dangerous statements in Caracas. Among other things, he said Nicaragua is on the brink of civil war.

Gonzalez made the statements last week to a Venezuelan television station. He said war is imminent because there is unrest among the peasants in the north and in the Indian sectors.

The "defender" of human rights made the statements at a time when leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] denounced real plans for an attack against Nicaragua with mercenaries trained in the United States and several Central American countries.

RPS: [as published] International Communist Plan

The assertion that Nicaragua is on the brink of civil war coincides with imperialist threats to attack Nicaragua militarily and seeks to provide ideological justification for such an attack.

In this connection, and also coinciding with Haig, DIARIO DE CARACAS asserts that the Sandinist revolution was not an isolated development but "part of a plan hatched by the communist international" to seize Central America.

The newspaper adds that the Sandinist armed forces are under the control of communists from Cuba, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela and so forth. The assertions of the Caracas paper were extracted from a document Gonzalez is preparing.

Gonzalez has repeatedly said in Venezuela that the Sandinist revolution is totalitarian, vandalistic and so forth. He uses the same arguments used by the internal reactionaries to assail the Nicaraguan process.

Juan Esteban Gonzalez: $8,000 Paid in Caracas for Campaign

The statements also coincide with those of Venezuelan political sectors which are trying to estrange the Venezuelan Government and people from their Nicaraguan counterparts.

Other statements have also appeared in Venezuelan media. Several paid ads have been published under the headline "I Have Not Recanted and Will Not Do So. The One That Recanted Is the Government."

Officials connected with the media have estimated the cost of the dangerous campaign Gonzalez is waging in Venezuela against the Nicaraguan revolution at $8,000 or 80,000 cordobas.

Gonzalez's statements in Caracas are only a preview of the campaign he is preparing to carry out during a tour of several other countries in Latin America and Europe, as announced by Gonzalez himself in Caracas.

WRITER QUESTIONS ARCE CONCLUSIONS ON U.S. POLICY

PA031847 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Rodrigo Solorzano B.: "Comments on a Presentation by Commander Bayardo Arce"]

[Excerpts] The Sandinist television network recently broadcast a presentation by Commander Bayardo Arce which I considered excellent from the viewpoint of the organization of ideas and clarity of the statements made regarding the rightist policy of the United States.

Commander Arce sees the "specter of fascism" in present U.S. Government policy and says he is "concerned" about the actions of some individuals who are formulating present U.S. policy.

Those actions are indeed cause for concern, not only to the Sandinist Front, but also to anyone who hopes for a nonmilitary and democratic solution to the crisis we Nicaraguans are presently experiencing. The human rights policy, far from weakening those who pursue it, is a source of moral strength. It would be unfortunate for the United States to abandon it in favor of other policies. For the present U.S. Government to seek to impose solutions to the problems of the area by the use of force instead of negotiations would be a clear step backward in the evolution of a U.S. foreign policy that seeks more responsible ways to coexist with the American and world communities.

Military interventions have never provided solutions to the peoples' problems. They only postpone and aggravate the eventual solution. For example, look at the U.S. intervention in Nicaragua and the more recent Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. What did the first solve? What does the latter hope to solve?

Therefore, let us recognize that the attitude of certain rightist elements in U.S. politics is disquieting for all Nicaraguans who seek to avoid anachronistic and useless methods. However, as we recognize the existence of those elements, let us also recognize the fact that there are other trends in U.S. society that augur a less tragic outcome to present events.

There are those in the United States who recognize the clear validity of the social demands of the peoples of America. There are those who respect a people's right to seek democratic solutions through peaceful transformations of the power structure. Finally, there are those who are concerned with seeing that a government respect the human rights of its citizens, and not with whether or not that government declares itself an ally of the United States. An "ally" who violates the basic principles of a society is not help to that society but rather a heavy burden.

I congratulate Commander Bayardo Arce for providing evidence of the existence of rightist elements in the U.S. Government who constitute a threat to the peace and tranquillity of Nicaragua, but I suggest that the study in incomplete, since Arce's conclusions are not as clearly explained as his evidence was.

For this reason, I ask Commander Arce the following questions, the answers to which would help me better understand the overall significance of his presentation:

Do our leaders recognize that there are institutions that limit the power of the U.S. Government as regards its actions, if not its statements? (All the evidence presented by Commander Arce comes from U.S. sources, including newspapers like the Washington POST and NEWSWEEK magazine.

This emphasizes the importance of a free press. If there were laws in the United States like our decrees 511 and 512, it would not be possible to report that helicopters and airplanes are being sold to Honduras.

Do the North Americans have any basis for believing that the Soviets are seeking a confrontation in the area?

Is the belligerent U.S. attitude toward the Sandinist government due to the fact that the United States sees the actions of our government as an extension of the Soviet policy of world confrontation?

Is the Sandinist National Liberation Front trying to correct this erroneous supposition on the part of certain U.S. elements?

Do our leaders plan to exploit the fact that there are groups and trends in the United States that support our people's hopes for justice?

Is our government seeking to enlist the aid of those U.S. groups and of Latin American countries in order to have our right to self-determination respected?

Can the Sandinist Front convince all those people that the Sandinist government is promoting internal peace and harmony by means of a strict compliance with established laws that safeguard civil rights?

In my opinion,if there are affirmative answers to these questions, particularly to the last one, we will not inevitably have to "die defending the fatherland." We could instead aspire to live in peace with our northern neighbors, a peace based on mutual respect for the historical characteristics of our two peoples and on the right to seek solutions in line with the idiosyncracies of each society.

CSN MEMBER ADVOCATES GREATER ROLE FOR WORKERS

PA040434 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Napoleon (Raiziga), member of the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization, CSN, has reported that the CSN has met with Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez and analyzed the country's most recent events, which can be summarized in five points: labor unity, the legal situation proposed by the labor movement, article 116 of the labor code, the role of the workers in the revolutionary movement and misinformation in the news media.

Companero (Raiziga) gives us details about the role that the Nicaraguan working class must play at this moment:

[Begin recording] Regarding the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate's call for a dialogue for national unity, I want to discuss the role of the workers [words indistinct] the crisis situation that the country has been enduring. With regard to this, we have mentioned these situations: 1) the present work conditions; 2) the statements of the workers from all sectors; 3) the various destabilization activities taking place at this moment.

Faced with this situation [words indistinct]. We understand that the workers, as the fundamental class in any country of the world, are the basis for the reactivation of the economy of our country and this is why very special attention should be given to their demands.

There is a series of reforms to be made and there are problems that are the result of a labor code that is not yet in line with our revolutionary process.

The CSN is interested in introducing fundamental reforms to change some dispositions of the labor code that are detrimental to the respect that the workers deserve. This has resulted lately in activities by the workers. In some cases they have been forced to go on strike to obtain respect for the rights of the workers in work centers.

There is also a management sector that seeks a confrontation between its political interests and those of the Nicaraguan people.

Based on this situation, one of the conclusions is that the CSN must resume its role as vanguard, guide and leader of the working class and take the concerns of the workers through the proper channels so that the most appropriate and prompt attention is paid to the situations we face. This is also in line with the consolidation that the workers as a class must possess in order to have an effect and demonstrate that here we have had a revolution and that the workers and peasants have power. [end recording]

CTN COMMUNIQUE MARKS FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS

PA052232 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 Mar 81 p 5

["Manifesto to All Nicaraguan Workers, to All the People of Nicaragua, to the Workers of Latin America and the World, from the 'Lidia Maradiaga' Fourth National Congress of the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers," issued in Managua on 31 March 1981--capitalized passages denote boldface as published]

[Text] 1. Preamble

THE FEDERATION OF NICARAGUAN WORKERS (CTN) HAS LEGITIMIZED ITS EXISTENCE BY ITS DAILY DEFENSE OF THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES AND ITS PERMANENT COMMITMENT TO THE TASKS OF THE LIBERATION OF OUR COUNTRY.

The CTN has its roots in the Autonomous Labor Movement of Nicaragua [MOSAN], established in 1962 by a group of workers who proposed to serve the cause of all Nicaraguan workers with sincerity and honesty, without sectarianism or discrimination and without monopolistic intentions, but instead with a commitment to struggle to eliminate the causes of the injustice, misery and oppression maintained by native oligarchic groups, particularly the bloody Somoza dynasty.

Ever since the birth of the MOSAN and of its offspring, the CTN, which was established in 1972, we have proposed the establishment of a new type of labor movement, one that incorporates the urban and rural workers; the workers who reside in slum areas; youths and women, all joined in a movement that is sincerely DEMOCRATIC; truly born of the workers; totally INDEPENDENT of political parties, of the churches, of management and of any force outside the working class; REVOLUTIONARY in the most profound sense of the word in that it aspires to radically change the structures that hamper and exploit the human being; NONALIGNED and therefore not committed to the imperialist blocs (the United States and the USSR); ideological in that it bases its thoughts and actions on the principles and values of Christian humanism.

In these 19 years of struggle, the men and women who make up the CTN's human resources have suffered persecution, imprisonment, torture, exile and death. Many of our comrades have given their lives to defend our values, but basically they have fallen for a new Nicaragua.

The CTN has made valuable contributions to its own development and consolidation that have also served the struggle of all the Nicaraguan workers:

Contributions in ORGANIZATION, by directing our efforts toward the poorest and most neglected workers; contributions in TRAINING by helping thousands of our comrade workers to enrich their knowledge with the support of the training structure developed at all levels within the CTN; contributions toward promoting in a serious and profound manner the TRUE UNITY of workers, indicating that that historical objective must come from below, from the rank and file and be bought about through the free will of the workers; contributions in the form of an open, constant and generous SOLIDARITY with the struggle of the workers and of our people to rid themselves of misery and oppression; contributions in everyday ACTIONS by demanding the rights of workers in factories, on the farms and in the streets; contributions toward LIBERATION alongside the people to defeat the bloody Somozist dynasty.

With this background and because of the spirit of service of its members, the CTN has earned a place in the minds and hearts of the workers and in Nicaraguan society.

2. The CTN at the Present Time

WE MAINTAIN A SERENE AND FIRM OPPOSITION TO ALL ATTEMPTS TO ROB THE PEOPLE OF THEIR VICTORY ON THE PART OF THOSE WHO SEEK TO ESTABLISH A TOTALITARIAN SOCIETY.

On holding our fourth national congress, we pause along the way to review what we have done and look with more faith and confidence toward the future, NOTING THAT THE REASONS WHICH LED TO OUR BIRTH ARE MORE IMPORTANT NOW THAN EVER.

With deep concern, we note that those who are governing us, who are openly identified with the Marxist-Leninist way of thought and are aligned with the expansionist strategy of Soviet imperialism, have been pressuring, through unconsulted acts, to establish a totalitarian society in open betrayal of the blood shed by thousands of Nicaraguans who offered their lives to achieve a truly democratic society.

The so-called "vanguard," which claims to represent and interpret the thinking of the workers, has defined its political plan as being a SINGLE UNION LEADERSHIP WITHIN THE ARMED PARTY. Attempting to impose from above, and with all the resources of the state as patron, a progovernment single labor federation that is subject and subordinate to the interests and the strategy of the governing group. In this same manner, an attempt is made to control and subordinate all democratic and popular expressions.

Once again the freedoms of organization, mobilization and expression are threatened and an attempt is being made to establish a circuit for the transmission and emission of thought--one that interprets in a sectarian and distorted manner the things that are happening in our country and in the world, eliminating the right to reply and seeking, moreover, to eliminate any expression of disagreement and of legitimate discontent.

The military forces being developed, which are already triple the size of the fortunately defunct Somozist National Guard, are designed to become the spinal column of the new social and political order in our country.

The economy is being organized so as to impose A MODEL WITH A NEW, INDISPUTIBLE PATRON: THE STATE. The economic structure advocated by our rulers corresponds to the idea of a RIGID AND HIGHLY BUREAUCRATIC STATE CAPITALISM. As under Somoza, the workers remain sidelined from the processes of planning, guidance, decisionmaking and control of the national economic life.

The serious and cruel problems inherited from the Somozist dynasty cannot be solved in the present situation and any expression of discontent and justified complaint provokes the wrath of the new patrons, who resort to the outworn expedient of labeling anyone who does not agree with their political plans as a "counterrevolutionary, turncoat, bourgeois and CIA agent," even if legal means are used to express dissent.

In our case, the continuous coercion being exerted on workers for them to withdraw from our federation; the slanderous campaigns in the government press, paid for with the people's money; the writing on our offices and on the homes of our leaders; the destruction of our vehicles; the ban, under threat of imprisonment, on freely visiting the work centers controlled by the state-patron; are undoubtedly FLAGRANT VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

TO THE CTN, A SINGLE PERSON UNJUSTIFIABLE IMPRISONED, A SINGLE PERSON KILLED OR MISSING, A SINGLE VIOLATION OF THE PEOPLES' RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS DESERVE THE CONDEMNATION AND THE REPUDIATION OF A PEOPLE WHO GAVE THEIR BLOOD TO ELIMINATE ALL OPPRESSIVE FORMS OF EXISTENCE.

The CTN believes that the political plan and the proposed "new society" that the Marxist-Leninist groups are trying to impose represent a model for oppression and new privileges, violating the most elementary rights of the workers, as has been demonstrated in Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and more recently in Poland, where our brothers of the Solidarity union have put their feet down to confront the BUREAUCRACY AND CORRUPTION of that regime that had denied even their national identity to the long-suffering Polish people.

In this new situation, the CTN maintains the same position of criticism and the same independence that were the reasons for its birth, in order to serve the working class with loyalty and honesty, responding to its tradition of struggle during 19 years of existence.

3. OUR PROPOSAL

AS IT HAS DONE PREVIOUSLY, CTN PROPOSES THE CONSTRUCTION OF A DEMOCRATIC, PLURALIST SOCIETY BASED ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL DEMOCRACY UNDER MANAGEMENT OF ORGANIZED WORKERS.

In view of the serious deterioration of living and working conditions, as well as the real threat of the establishment of a new dictatorship, which runs counter to the aspirations of our people and betrays the right that was won through blood to build a new society, the CTN is gearing all efforts to the following:

CONSTRUCTION OF A REALLY DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

In the CTN's declaration of principles, we define democracy as "total participation by the people in the construction of a collective future involving a real possibility for man, as a free being, to participate in a responsible manner in all activities in which he can fulfill his own destiny.

"Democracy seeks a decentralization of the power of capital and the state in order to build new centers of people's power to be expressed through the organized people.

"The full development of democracy depends on the active and simulataneous existence of four indispensable conditions: POLITICAL FREEDOM, PERSONAL FREEDOM, ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL DEMOCRACY. Only this way can democracy be a real government by the people, for the people and of the people." In order to arrive at this democracy the way we want and understand it, it is indispensable:

A. IN THE POLITICAL AREA:

To establish in our country a system of EFFECTIVE DEMOCRACY involving PROFOUND SOCIAL JUSTICE that will guarantee the participation in politics of ALL IDEOLOGICAL GROUPS without discrimination.

The CTN feels that PLURALIST DEMOCRACY IS A HISTORICAL OPTION OF THE WORKING CLASS, under which the best possible type of society can be developed to achieve the liberation of all workers.

TO ORGANIZE A TRULY PEOPLE'S AND DEMOCRATIC STATE, radically eliminating the (completely totalitarian and paternalistic) Somozist power structure and all vices imposed by the overthrown dictatorship with A FULL ENFORCEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS as contained in the Universal Declaration of the United Nations.

The CTN fully assumes responsibility for the daily struggle for the total effectiveness and practical application of the Latin American Charter on the Human Rights of the Workers and the Peoples, signed in Panama with our active participation in November 1978.

TO DEVELOP, BROADEN AND CONSOLIDATE FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, especially: freedom to publish, inform and publicize thought; freedom for labor, trade and popular organizations; freedom of worship and freedom of mobilization.

TO ABOLISH REPRESSIVE LAWS AND INSTITUTIONS such as those that attack our integrity and the dignity of persons, eliminating all the organizations and departments that may serve to repress the people and their organizations.

TO DEVELOP A FOREIGN POLICY based on active and creative NONALIGNMENT with any of the imperialist blocs (capitalist and communist), primarily oriented toward AN INTEGRATION OF SOLIDARITY with our sister nations of Central America, Latin America and the Caribbean, COMMITTED TO THE LIBERATION of peoples oppressed by dictatorships, both of the "right" and the "left;" encouraged by the principles of INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL JUSTICE, PEACE AND SOLIDARITY WITH ALL THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD.

B. IN THE ECONOMIC AREA

AN ECONOMY AT THE SERVICE OF MAN

The CTN considers that in our country, we should promote a regime of ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY, as a solid and coherent basis for the development of a sincere political democracy. This presupposes a CLEAR SUBORDINATION OF CAPITAL TO WORK AND TO MAN, satisfying human needs and achieving a better quality of life for all Nicaraguans. For the development of economic democracy, there is basic need for THE ACTIVE AND DETERMINING PARTICIPATION OF ORGANIZED AND SELF-PROMOTING WORKERS [autogestion] in the national economy and the economy of the enterprise. The CTN upholds that only workers' organizations that are effectively INDEPENDENT, DEMOCRATIC and CLASSIST can contribute a serious effort toward an authentic process of self-promotion.

The CTN reiterates that the revolutionary process now has a unique occasion to impose an original economic democracy, without copying either the model of development dependent on capitalism or the bureaucratic state model of Marxism-Leninism.

Self-promotion is a path to be taken for democratically incorporating the working people into economic life, increasing production and contributing to national reconstruction.

C. IN THE SOCIAL AREA

THERE CAN BE NO POLITICAL DEMOCRACY WITHOUT SOCIAL DEMOCRACY BASED ON A FREELY ORGANIZED PEOPLE AND WITH THE WORKERS AS ITS BACKBONE.

The CTN points out that social democracy is based and consolidated on a new balance of forces that cannot be more favorable to the privileged minorities, whatever their ideological presentation and, therefore, the incorporation of the great popular majorities guarantees control of that social democracy.

THE PARTICIPATION OF THE POPULAR MAJORITIES will lead to the improvement of living and working conditions and the quality of life for all the Nicaraguans through the establishment and application of measures to erradicate unemployment, creating sources of productive work, abiding by a person's right to a home, health, social security, sports, healthy recreation and all of today's unsatisfied needs of the people, with special attention to efforts to dignify women and overall attention to children and the aged.

Social democracy must also express itself in the cultural area, permitting the ACTIVE, CRITICAL AND CREATIVE PARTICIPATION of all the people so as to deepen the identity of a FREE AND INDEPENDENT NICARAGUA, fighting against the CULTURAL COLONIALISM stemming from the imperialist blocs at odds, rejecting all the bureaucratic schemes to impose state-controlled culture at the service of a certain ideology or party. Culture is the property of the people, the result of social experience achieved in liberty.

A top priority must be to achieve a deep knowledge of and to divulge the values that forge nationality regarding the life and works of men like Augusto Cesar Sandino, a worker like ourselves, a mechanic, lathe operator, union leader and father of the fatherland, who does not belong to any group but is part of our nation's history.

The CTN proclaims the inalienable need to learn and to deepen the principles and values of the nation's spiritual forces, with the full participation of the churches and spiritual groups since they are the foundation of a fully human realization.

D. IN THE LABOR UNION AREA

The CTN reiterates its demand for guaranteed development of a DEMOCRATIC, INDEPENDENT, UNITED, REVOLUTIONARY AND CLASSIST labor movement as the inspiration and vanguard of a true process of democratization, rejecting all attempts to impose a single vertical labor movement totally subordinate to the ruling party.

In this spirit, the CTN reaffirms its relentless line of conduct during 19 years, every day fighting for a labor movement capable of participating with its own identity and personality in the construction of a new Nicaragua, for an authentically democratic society in all of its expressions, a labor movement NONALIGNED WITH THE IMPERIALIST BLOCS, SINCERELY UNITED, EFFECTIVELY UNITED WITH ALL THE WORKERS.

THE CTN NEITHER ASPIRES TO A LABOR UNION MONOPOLY nor does it want favors from the governments in power. Our day-to-day work, shoulder to shoulder with all the Nicaraguan workers, is a right we have won IN COMBAT against injustice, against poverty and against oppression.

The CTN has continuity and a historic vocation, over and above all situations, because its reason for existence is in line with the hopes of the workers.

THE CTN has deep roots in the hearts of the workers and the people, is free from conditions and rejects any type of domestic or external pressure that may want to make its existence conditional because THE POSITION IT OCCUPIES WAS NOT A GIFT. It has been won through the militancy, the sacrifice and the blood of its members who have made the inalienable commitment to achieve the OVERALL AND COLLECTIVE LIBERATION OF ALL NICARAGUAN WORKERS.

The CTN acknowledges and respects the other labor organizations in our country which have made other choices, but with the same firmness, it demands reciprocity, defending its right to express itself and to fight for the ideals that gave it life, hoping that all Nicaraguan workers will together forge a new society just as we who suffer poverty, injustice and oppression want and feel it.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The FOURTH CTN NATIONAL CONGRESS makes public its deep concern over the deterioration of freedoms in our country, rejecting all attempts to establish a new totalitarian society.

We express once again our intent to contribute to national reconstruction, together with all the democratic groups that sincerely want a NEW NICARAGUA.

We wish to express our thanks for the solidarity offered us during these 19 years by the Latin American Workers Federation, the World Labor Confederation and the Central American Workers Confederation with which we are affilliated, but with which, above all, we feel united in principle and in destiny.

We also express our thanks to all the institutions, organizations and persons who, one way or another, have accompanied us and helped us in our struggles, always respecting our independence and our autonomy.

At this difficult hour for our Central American worker brothers, we offer them our solidarity and our support so that together we may build a new society. Their struggles are our struggles and because of this, we feel very close to all the workers and peoples of Central America, Latin America and the Third World and of anywhere where the workers struggle for their TOTAL LIBERATION.

Today at our FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS we remember our comrades who always accompanied us in our struggles and we commit ourselves increasingly to continue the path which we have walked for 19 years.

5. OUR FINAL APPEAL

THE FOURTH CTN NATIONAL CONGRESS CONVOKES:

All the labor, political, religious and cultural forces of democratic inspiration to together maintain effective and SOLIDARY UNITY OF ACTION that will allow us:

To promote the democratic society we workers feel and want;

To stop any attempt at imposing totalitarian society;

To construct a FREE, INDEPENDENT AND SOVEREIGN Nicaragua LIKE THE ONE WHICH SANDINO DREAMED AND DIED FOR, FOR WHICH THOUSANDS OF NICARAGUANS SUFFERED AND DIED WHICH IT IS NOW IN OUR HANDS TO MAKE A MARVELOUS, PASSIONATE AND ORIGINAL REALITY.

ONLY THE PEOPLE SAVE THE PEOPLE.

FOURTH CTN NATIONAL CONGRESS, Managua, Nicaragua, 27 March 1981.

BRIEFS

COTTON EXPORT PROJECTION--Nicaragua's cotton exports will soon reach 135,000 430-lb bales, which will represent 45 percent of the export production, according to National Cotton Enterprise estimates. Nicaragua's exportable cotton production for the 1980-1981 harvest will amount to 300,000 bales, according to the Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry. An estimated 70 percent of the exportable cotton will have been sold by the end of April. Nicaragua's principal cotton buyers are West Germany, France, Japan, Belgium, Bulgaria, the UK, the PRC and Taiwan. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Mar 81 PA]

COTTON DAMAGE--In a meeting held at the Association of Cotton Growers in Chinandega, it was reported that approximately 320,000 quintals of uncollected cotton were affected by Monday's and Tuesday's rains. In this meeting, the cotton producers of Chinandega ratified their request to the national reconstruction junta to declare the department an emergency area and urged the government agencies involved in the harvest to discuss a plan of action to save the cotton. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Mar 81 PA]

CASTRO CHAIRS UJC, PIONEERS ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

FL061214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has chaired the main commemoration marking the 20th anniversary of the Organization of Pioneers and 19th of the Union of Young Communists, UJC. The ceremony was held at the Lazaro Pena Auditorium of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions and also was chaired by party Politburo members Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Armando Hart and Jorge Risquet.

Manuel Estevez, national president of the Organization of Pioneers, spoke during the ceremony, expressing gratitude to all who have dedicated their efforts and support over the past 20 years to the pioneers and especially to Fidel and the party.

Jose Ramon Machado Ventura made the closing remarks. He asserted that with real satisfaction we can recognize that Cuban children and youth have been worthy of the effort and sacrifice of our working people and receptive to the call of the revolution.

RAUL CASTRO CHAIRS CENTRAL ARMY ANNIVERSARY

FL061234 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, FAR, has presided over the ceremony marking the 20th anniversary of the Central Army. Div Gen Raul Menendez Tomassevich, member of the party Central Committee and commander of the Central Army, spoke at the commemoration.

Lt Col Ibrahim Alfonso Victorero, deputy to the Central Army commander for political work, read a congratulatory message from the FAR minister to the Central Army members on the occasion of the anniversary. The message stresses the important missions performed by Central Army combatants over the past 20 years. It states that the successes gained by the Central Army are the result of the responsible perseverance and selfless work of all the comrades who have belonged to the Central Army; of the devotion to duty of all its combatants, reservists, civilian workers, chiefs and political organizations; of the patient work of the organizations fo the party and union of young communists; and of the support rendered by the provincial party committees, social and mass organizations and government organs on its territory.

The message concludes saying: On the occasion of your 20th anniversary, in behalf of the party Central Committee, government and commander in chief, I congratulate you warmly and I reiterate to you our most firm conviction that the Central Army always will be worthy of its heroic traditions and will perform with honor all the missions it may be assigned.

With a warm embrace, [signed] minister of the FAR, Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz.

The Victoria de Playa Giron commemorative medal was presented during the ceremony to Central Army members who participated in the fighting against the mercenary invasion.

GARCIA FRIAS ADDRESSES BULGARIAN CP CONGRESS

For the text of the speech by Guillermo Garcia Frias given to the Bulgarian Communist Party Congress on 1 April, see page C 2 of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT of 6 April.

CASTRO CONGRATULATES ZHIVKOV ON BCP CONGRESS

FL070151 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, has sent a message of congratulations to Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] on the successful celebration of the 12th congress of the party. The telegram also congratulates Todor Zhivkov for his election as secretary general of the BCP and rates his new responsibilities highly. The commander in chief's message to the top Bulgarian leader adds: We wish you renewed success in the fulfillment of the current tasks and best wishes for the intensification of the friendly relations that bind us.

SOVIET MISSION ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION SESSION

FL061740 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] (P.I. Kormilitsyn) secretary of the Soviet side to the 11th session of the Cuban-Soviet intergovernmental committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation, has arrived in our country at the head of a group of experts to do work preparatory to the session. He was received by Raul Donas Santana, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Maria del Carmen (Lobaco), secretary of the Cuban side.

TALKS HELD WITH HUNGARIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

FL071134 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Jeno Jakus, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Cuba, last night hosted a reception in honor of Janos Peter, vice president of the Hungarian National Assembly.

A meeting for exchange of views between chairmen of committees of the People's Government National Assembly and the delegation headed by Janos Peter also was held yesterday. Raul Roa, acting president of People's Government National Assembly and member of the party Central Committee; and National Assembly Secretary Jose Aranaburo headed the Cuban side along with the chairmen of the committees for foreign relations, constitutional and juridical affairs and labor and social security.

During the meeting, the Hungarian delegation was interested in learning the mechanisms used to channel grievances and suggestions, aspects of the electoral system and matters concerned with work, industry and education.

UN ECONOMIC COMMISSION DELEGATION ARRIVES

FL071120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] A delegation of the UN Economic Commission for Africa [ECA] has arrived in Havana to have a general view of the possibilities of exchanges with our country. Founded in 1958, ECA's membership consists of 49 African countries, and it works in close coordination with the United Nations for the purpose of assisting in developing cooperation among African nations and territories.

The delegation headed by (Ahmed Usaunde), official for economic affairs of the ECA International Trade and Finance Division, was received at Jose Marti International Airport by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Amadeo Blanco and other officials of that ministry.

CUBA TO HOST CEMA SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL MEETING

FL071127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The 22d meeting of the Committee of Plenipotentiary Representatives of the Scientific and Technical Information Center of CEMA-member countries will be held at the Palace of Conventions in Havana 18-22 May. It is the first time this type of meeting will be held in Cuba.

Work plans of the center will be examined and fundamental proposals for area and specialized systems such as coordination programs and long-term development problems will be drafted and approved at the meeting. The work being done in Cuba for operation and development of the scientific and technical information system and the assistance that the center offers to Mongolia, Vietnam and Cuba also will be discussed at the meeting.

GOVERNMENT TO SIGN FINANCIAL AGREEMENTS WITH SPAIN

FL281400 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Lines of credit for 200 million Canadian dollars were extended by the National Bank of Spain to its Cuban counterpart to finance purchases in Spain of capital goods, equipment. ships, entire plants, repairs and accessories, and the payment of services. Three protocols to this effect have been signed in Madrid, as well as a reciprocal credit agreement and a technical agreement to facilitate payment to commercial multinationals and financial institutions.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN MINISTER'S ARRIVAL--Gerald Reagan, Canadian minister of state for amateur sports, has arrived in our country accompanied by a delegation composed of senior officials of various ministries. The Canadian sports official is on an official visit to Cuba for the purpose of signing a new protocol between the two countries for the next 5 years. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1926 GMT 4 Apr 81 FL]

ECUADOREAN HEALTH OFFICIAL--Dr Eduardo Rodriguez, director for international relations at the Ecuadorean Public health Ministry, is spending a week in our country to visit health centers and meet with officials from our Public Health Ministry. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 25 Mar 81 FL]

NICARAGUAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTOR--Carlos Fernando Chamorro Barrios, director of the newspaper BARRICADA, official organ of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, yesterday arrived in our country from Managua, Nicaragua. He was received at Jose Marti International Airport by Jorge Enrique Mendoza, member of the party Central Committee and director of the newspaper GRANMA. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Mar 81 FL]

CPSU DELEGATION IN PINAR--Jaime Crombet, a member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Pinar del Rio, has received a CPSU delegation headed by B.N. Savochko, secretary of the party's Central Committee in the Republic of Moldavia. The Soviet comrades expressed interest in the economic-social development and political work of Pinar del Rio. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1516 GMT 30 Mar 81 FL]

AFGHAN WOMEN DELEGATION--A delegation from the Republic of Afghanistan headed by (Karina Krishman), secretary general of the Women's Democratic Organization of Afghanistan, has met in Santiago de Cuba with local party leaders and visited historic sites. Vilma Espin, alternate member of the Politburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, traveled to Santiago with the delegation. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Mar 81 FL]

MINISTERS SET PRIORITIES FOR WOMEN'S INTEGRATION

FL041340 Bridgetown CANA in English 0107 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, 3 Apr (CANA)--Caribbean Community (CARICOM) ministers with responsibility for the integration of women in development, ended their 2-day meeting here agreeing on six priority areas in which steps sould be taken to improve the status of women throughout the region.

Speaking at a news conference at the end of the meeting, CARICOM Secretary General Dr Kurleigh King said that the areas identified and which needed urgent attention were "the establishment of national machinery, employment, education, health research, and legal status."

On the question of national machinery, chairman of the conference, Dominica's Women Affairs Brian Alleyne, pointed out that seven of the CARICOM countries had established such machineries already. He said "one of the main areas of concern which came out of the conference was the establishment of machinery for the integration of women in development while noting that other territories were joining the seven that already had established machinery.

Mr Alleyne said that "at the CARICOM level it was determined that the desk which already exists must be strengthened and that links must be established with other agencies and divisions in CARICOM to insure that the resolution of the conference and the needs and concern of women in the region are attended to..."

Dr King said that the conference had not pinpointed any particular funding agency for assistance in the implementation of the priority areas. "We have a variety of sources. We will be approaching the agencies for funding depending upon where or what we have identified as our priorities and where we think we could get best response," he added.

BRIEFS

CARICOM LABOR MINISTERS MEETING--St Johns Antigua, 2 Apr (CANA)--Labor ministers from the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) are to meet in Antigua for a 2-day conference from May 7-8, it has been disclosed here. Officials of ministries of labor will meet prior to the conference to draw up an agenda for the meeting of ministers. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2042 GMT 2 Apr 81 FL]

BAHAMAS

OPPOSITION PARTY SELECTS NEW LEADERSHIP

FL021850 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Summary] The Central Council of the Free National Democratic Movement last night accepted a recommendation from the party's executive committee that Mr Kendal G.L. Isaacs be made leader of the party. Mr Isaacs served as leader from 1972 until 1976. Mr J. Henry Bostwick will continue as the party's parliamentary leader. Mr Cecil Wallace-Whitefield will continue in the post of chairman of the party. The council also ratified the selection of the Reverend Carlton Francis as one of the three vice chairmen who will be responsible for specific duties to be announced by the party in addition to their ordinary duties as presiding officers. Elected as chaplain to the party was the Reverend Father (Addison Turnquest). Other officers of the party continuing service are Mr Cedric Parker, secretary general; Mr Frank Watson, assistant secretary general; Mr Orville A. Turnquest, treasurer; Mr Alpheus Ramsey and Mr Bazel Nichols, assistant treasurers. In addition to those constitutional officers, Edmund Moxey will continue in the special post of activities coordinator. A determination will be made at a later date with regard to the other two posts of vice chairmen.

BARBADOS

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR EUROPE 3 APRIL

FL032240 Bridgetown CANA in English 2227 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 3 Apr (CANA)--Barbados Foreign Minister Henry Forde and permanent secretary in his ministry Brazane Babb, were leaving the island tonight for an official visit to Europe, a Foreign Ministry statement has announced.

The two Barbadian Government officials will attend a meeting of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries in Brussels scheduled for April 5 to April 6, and an ACP-European Economic Community (EEC) Council of Ministers meeting in Luxembourg on 9 and 10 April, the statement added.

Between the two meetings they will be visiting France at the invitation of French secretary of state for foreign affairs, Olivier Stirn who visited Barbados in February last year.

The statement said that while in France Mr Forde will hold discussions with Mr Stirn and senior officials in the French Foreign Ministry on matters of bilateral interest including French technical assistance to Barbados as well as matters of regional and international interest.

The minister will also be accompanied by Mr Oliver Jackman, Barbados ambassador to the EEC, on the visit to France.

DOMINICA

CHURCH MEDIATION OF KIDNAPPING POSTPONED

FL062315 Bridgetown CANA in English 2303 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 6 Apr (CANA)--The Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC) today said that it still planned to send a team to Dominica with a view to negotiating the release of a prominent farmer, Ted Honychurch, kidnapped by Rastafarians in February.

The CCC had offered to help mediate in the issue by sending a team with CCC leader Roy Neehal over the weekend, but shelved the plan.

In a statement released here, the CCC said that the team's visit had been postponed because General Secretary Neehal had gone to Canada following the death of his son there. The CCC said that another matter affecting the team's arrival here also had to [be] finalized.

JAMAICA

MANLEY SEES NO THREAT TO U.S. SECURITY IN REGION

FL061240 Bridgetown CANA in English 2155 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, 5 Apr (CANA)--Former Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, has described as arrant nonsense American arguments that the United States needed to counter-balance growing Soviet imperialist thrust into Latin America and the Caribbean. I think that the talk of Soviet imperialism in this hemisphere is, respectfully, arrant nonsense, Mr Manley told CANA during an interview.

It is not remotely supported by anything anywhere. So therefore, the suggestion that positions had to be taken to counter that, I think, are disingenous, to put it politely, he added.

Mr Manley also said that he did not believe that the United States had cause to fear for its security because of developments in the hemisphere. Said he: I really don't think that Nicaragua poses a threat to the United States. I really don't think El Salvador can pose a threat. I really don't think Grenada poses a threat to American security. I can't buy that argument.

Mr Manley shrugged off any suggestion that he was being pro-Soviet in his remarks, claiming that his observation of the region was that a number of countries were struggling with their problems of poverty, injustice and economic underdevelopment in their particular ways. He added: There are some societies that are struggling with dictatorships, like Nicaragua did, like is going on in El Salvador, and I think that the U.S. makes a great mistake if it believes that the struggle of a people to deal with their problems is evidence of Soviet imperialism. They are really misreading the nature of Caribbean and Latin American politics and interest.

The former prime minister also expressed concern about alleged American support for the white minority government in South Africa, but noted that the Reagan administration was still in its early days and that statements might not be transferred to action.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS PLAN TO EXPAND BAUXITE PRODUCTION

FL040120 Bridgetown CANA in English 0112 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, 3 Apr (CANA)--Jamaica intends to produce 18 million tons of bauxite by 1985, a 50-percent increase on the 12 million tons produced last year, Junior Mining and Energy Minister, Basil Buck, has said. Jamaica at present has a bauxite production capacity of 15.1 million tons, but that figure has been reached only in 1974. Thereafter, production fell as the government introduced a bauxite production levy, and only started to increase last year following a restructuring of the levy.

He later explained to CANA that with the proposed expansion of the Alcoa alumina plants here, to double its refining capacity to 1 million tons, as well as plans by the Alumina Partners of Jamaica (ALPART) to allow their plant to utilize their ability to produce 1.3 million tons of alumina, the island would by 1985 have the capacity to handle 18 million tons of bauxite.

But the immediate priority, he said, was for Jamaica to utilize existing capacity, meaning to again reach the 1974 figure. In February, Prime Minister Edward Seaga held meetings with the head of the multinational firms here apparently attempting to persuade them to expand their operations.

No official statement has been made on those talks, but the head of Alcoa Worldwide, in a speech here, summed up what bauxite sources said the companies told the government: Jamaica was not the venue for major new investments. Such new money was being reserved for countries like Brazil and Australia where there is potentially cheap energy and no bauxite levy. However, the sources said, the bauxite companies were willing to work towards the utilization of existing capacities.

Mr Buck said that the proposed increase of bauxite production in the 5-year period did not take into account what would be needed for the alumina plant in the south central parish of Manchester. That plant was conceived by the former Prime Minister Michael Manley government with inputs from Jamaica, Algeria and Iraq.

However, the change of government here as well as the war between Iraq and Iran has apparently slowed down work on the venture. Mr Buck was not specific, but his signal was that the new Edward Seaga government had made no final decision on the future of that venture. "Maybe Iran might decide to capture Iraq tomorrow. I don't know," he said. But whatever the position, he said "we have the bauxite and we will find a market."